

THE LATINE  
GRAMMAR

*Composed in the*  
ENGLISH TONGUE;

Wherein the *Excrescencies*  
of the ordinary GRAMMAR are  
cut off, and the *Deficiencies* thereof  
(*so generally complained against*) supplied;  
for the more easie, speedy and certain  
direction of all those, that have a desire  
to attain unto the understanding of that  
usefull and necessary LANGUAGE.

---

By J. B. M<sup>r</sup> of Arts, and not long since  
Master of the Free School of *Birming-*  
*ham* in *Warwickshire*.

---

L O N D O N,

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*Author*

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# THE Epistle to the R E A D E R.

Courteous Reader,

**I**ntended this little Tract chiefly for my own use; Yet I have made it publique because that otherwise I could not have it private. My desire now is to send it forth to thee as a Probationer; not that I can commend it, but only thus much (that if I have hit the white) to acquaint thee what was the mark I shot at, that thou mightest share with me in the benefit. My aim was to comprehend much in a little room, to frame such a Grammar for children, that might be Full, Plain and Brief. Unto all which I shall be willing to speak something in generall and something to each particular.

In generall, that (as I said) I might bring much into a little compasse, my first design was to have taught the two difficultest Languages, viz. the Latine and the Greek by one Grammar, so composed, that a full line throughout the leaf should have conveyed the Rules for them both, where they did agree; but where there was any dissent it should be apparent, by dividing the same page into two Columns, so that the eye might easily have been directed to the Differences standing in Opposition to each

## THE EPISTLE

other. And indeed this was the first Occasion of my changing the usual order of the Declensions, that the Latine and Greek might suit with one another. For as I made the Greek Declensions and Conjugations to agree with the Latine in number; so I made the Latine Declensions to accord with the Greek in order. And many other things (which now I shall not) I could say of that first design, not yet so deserted, but that if I shall have leisure from other Employments, I shall not doubt to finish. In the mean time I am ready to give an account of my undertaking to any intelligent man, if thereby I may encourage one that hath more leisure and abilities than my self, to adventure upon a work so advantageous to the publique, as I conceive this to be.

But now then, as unto this work in hand, which I am necessitated for my own use to put forth, I shall speak to those three Particulars, which I promised, severally, viz. the Sufficiency, Perspicuity and Brevity thereof.

For the Sufficiency of it in generall, I say, I have done enough (I conceive) in that I have omitted none of the Fundamentals of Grammar, nor any Rule other Grammarians have, which is necessary and indubitable.

And in particular, First, I have set down \* every simple Verb of the third Conjugation, and every Compound if the simple be out of use: which you shall finde in no other Grammar.

1. \* Except the reflexives which are known to be all of the third Conjugation.

2. Secondly, I have taught how a Verb may be known by the very Theme it self, of what Conjugation it is, as soon as the Verb is but named.

3. Thirdly, I have cleared all the Rules of the Syntax, by putting down most of the Verbs and Adjectives that Govern such and such Cases; viz. all that either my own Readings or other Grammarians have observed.

4. Fourthly, I have set down more Examples for the declining of Substantives and Adjectives, then you shall ordinarily meet with in other Grammars.

Fifthly,

## TO THE READER.

Fifthly, *I have added an Alphabeticall Table at the end of it, giving the English of every Latine word mentioned in the Grammar.* 5.

Lastly, *I can give almost the very same accompt, which Learned Farnaby hath done in his excellent Grammar, whom I have been most engaged unto of all others, except where I have altered or added for the ends forementioned.* 6.

2. *For the Perspicuity, which is the second particular.*

First, *I have made it altogether in the English tongue, to save the labour of laying down to children the meaning of the Rules.* 1.

Secondly, *I have been carefull of the Method, to rank every thing in the naturall order; as in Cases, first the Nominative, because the thing is first, before we call it out for use: Then the Vocative, then the Accusative, Genitive, Dative and Ablative. So in the Declensions, first I have placed the Parissyllables as easiest, then the Imparissyllable. The Gerunds I have placed next to the Participle in *us*; because to say the truth they are but Aptote Participles, and having so little affinity with the Verbs, do but disturb the order of nature: Wherefore I have put them among their own Kinred; and the first Supine with Verbs in *o*, and the later with Verbs in *or*.* 2.

Thirdly, *I have joyned all the Cases that are alike together, after the manner of the Greek; because I found by experience that the distance between the same word in their severall Cases, did wonderfully perplex young children.* 3.

Fourthly, *I have caused the terminations of Nouns and Verbs, and the words where the force of every Rule lies, to be printed in a different character, to the end they may be suddenly discovered; and by Letters or Figures stamped over the words, I have referred them to the Margin or small writing, where there is need of any further explication.* 4.

Fifth-

## THE EPISTLE

5. Fifthly, I have had respect unto the Capacity of the Learner, and therefore I have in a fuller letter caused that to be printed which is most necessary to be learned, and the lesse necessary in a smaller.

6. Sixthly, I hope that none will take offence that (for plainnesse sake) I call the Nominative Case before the Verb of the Doer or Sufferer, the Nominant; such experience taught me, that this common term did confound children. For the Nominative Case many times, and that very properly, comes after the Verb, and other parts of speech, and is governed of them; as *Lapis ponitur limes. Ecce homo.* &c. The Nominant alwaies goes before the Verb, or its sign, and governs the Verb: Therefore there was a necessity of coining a new Term for distinction sake. And so much for the second particular: I come to the last.

3. For Brevity.

1. First, I have taken away four Genders as uselesse, and left but three as necessary. And yet for brevity sake, when I should say *Parens* is both of the Masculine and Feminine gender, I say it is of the Common gender, which is apprehended to be that gender which the sex commands. For look upon the generall nature of the word, and the Masculine and Feminine are common unto it, though the particular Adjective is to be fitted to that sex which is intended. So when I should say *Finis* is either of the Masculine or Feminine gender, for brevity sake I say it is of the Doubtfull: Not because the Doubtfull is a distinct gender (as it was said of old) but that it is Doubtfull whether a man will put the Adjective in the Masculine or Feminine gender, being in his choice, which he will take. So in Verbs, for brevity sake, I say there are but three kinds, Active, Passive and Neuter: Yet when I should say *Loquor* is a Neuter in or, I, for brevity sake sometimes say, it is a Deponent, which is no distinct Verb from,

## TO THE READER.

from, but the same with a Neuter in or. As for the Verbs Common, they are not so common that we should trouble our selves with them, as others have sufficiently manifested. And for the Epicene gender, I never could make a Childe understand it, till he came to maturity; and then I shall easily make him to know that it is not a distinct gender from the rest, but one of them under another notion.

Secondly, For brevity sake, I cut off two Moods as unnecessary, and some persons of the Imperative; because they belong rather to the Subjunctive, and are sooner learned once then twice. And I think it sufficient to vary a Verb only with Present tense, Perfect and Supine, and I am sure there is not a little time saved hereby in the Examination of a Lecture.

Thirdly, For brevity sake, I have in nine generall Rules, and in a very few speciall Rules under every severall Declension, fully discovered the Genders of Nouns more briefly then heretofore.

Fourthly, For the Perfect tenses and Supines of Verbs, though I have inserted more Verbs then any other Grammar sets down, yet I have comprehended all in fewer Rules.

Fifthly, I have for the most part but one Example to a Rule in the Syntax: Yet I have so disposed the Members of that Example, as that the same answereth to different constructions in the Rule, where ever it is requisite, that so Children may observe, that one Example may prove more Rules, or more parts of a Rule then one. And I have had speciall care to make the Examples easie to the apprehensions of young Beginners.

Lastly, I have so ordered all the Præpositions, that in eight or nine verses, without an Elision or Addition of the least word, I have shewed what case every Præposition governs; and in three verses I have contained very near all the Conjunctions under those mentioned, as

Namq;

## THE EPISTLE, &c:

Namq; enim, etenim, under Nam. And since that, have thought it best to set down one Adverb of every kinde mentioned, for Children to commit to memory, which I have also done in four verses.

Many other things ( Gentle Reader, if thou please to observe) will sufficiently manifest what Design I have driven: But if I have not attained to that which I have desired, I fear not the Censure of the Learned, but of the Ignorant; nor the Judgement of the Charitable, but the Envious: For the one will be ready to shew me my mistakes in Love: For the other I am at a point, having armour of proof, viz. Patience and Contempt to secure me against the most invenomed Tongue of the bitterest Zoilus. Thus I leave thee ( kinde Reader) to his goodness, who is the Author of every perfect gift, earnestly beseeching him so to sanctifie the Talents of his meanest Servants, that they may bring honour to his Name, and profit unto his people. Which is the prayer of him that desires to serve thee according to the measure he hath received,

John Barton.



# THE LATINE GRAMMAR.



\* GRAMMAR is a Book of Rules gathered out of Authors, whereby a language is learned.

\*Here the Instrument, not the Art is described.

It hath four Parts : 1. *Orthographie.*

\* See *Familiaris Grammar* pag. 1. in the margin.

2. *Merologic.* 3. *Syntax.* 4. *Prosodie.*

<sup>b</sup> *Orthographie* teaches the right spelling of words which consist of some of the 20 Letters following,  
*Order.* *Number.*

<sup>b</sup> *Orthography* some make to be rather a part of *Merologic*, as *Prosody* of *Syntax*. So *Farn.* in the same place.

A a.

B b.

C c. *completely sounds the greek z.* C stands for 100

D d. D for 500

E e.

F f. *fully sounds the greek z.*

G g.

H h.

I i. *vowels.* J j *consonants.* I stands for 1

L l. L for 50

M m. M or C I 5 for 1000

N n.

O o.

P p.

Q q.

R r.

S s. *final.*

T t.

V v. *consonants.* U u. *vowels.* V stands for 5

X x. X for 10

K k. *a greek consonant.*

Y y. *a greek vowel.*

Z z. *a greek doubler.*

B

Letters

Great letters { to begin } a sentence  
or  
serve either } Proper Name,  
or signify either a Number (as before)  
or some Proper Name or Special word, as A. for *Aulus*,  
D. *Decius*, S. P. Q. R. *Senatus, populusq; Romanus*, D. O. M.  
Deus, optimus, maximus, T. C. *Tua Clementia*, U. C. *Urbs*  
consilia, Coll. *consilia*, H. S. *Sestertius*, Co. *Curia*, R. P.  
respublica, Sp. *Spinus*, Ser. *Sergius* or *Servius*  
F. *filius*, N. *nepos*, P. C. *Patres conscripti*,  
Q. *Quintus*, C. *Caius*, T. *Titus*.



a) f oft loſes it  
felt in pronunci-  
ation, eſpecially  
after x.

Letters are either 5 *Vowels*, a, e, i, o, u, of which are made 6 *Diphthongs*, æ, œ, ai, ei, au, eu, or 15 *Consonants* divided into 8 *Mutes*, p, c, t, b, g, d, f, q. 4 *Liquids* l, m, n, r. 2 *Doublers* x & j between 2 vowels, & i a solitary letter.

A *Syllable* is ſo much of a word as we take up to ſpell at once. In parting whereof Obſerve in Simple words, 1 That a b Conſonant between 2 vowels belongs to the later vowel, as do-mi-rus. 2 If the Conſonant be c doubled, the fiſt belongs to the former ſyllable; the ſecond to the later, as an mus. 3 Conſonants, which may be joined in the beginning of a word (as p, b, d, a, p, f, d ſc, x or a mute before a liquid) may not be parted in the middle of a word, as no ſter, becauſe ſome words begin with ſt.

But theſe 3 Rules hold not in Compound words, as in b ob-eſt, b in-ers, ob ruo, c tranſ er, d diſcots.

e ab is changed  
into au & abs.  
f For Amco, Re-  
co, Inigio.  
g For Tranſne,  
Conimo, Conigo.

To avoid the harſhneſs of ſound, letters are ſometimes e changed, as auſero, abſtuli, ablatum: or f added, as Ambio, redeo, indigio: or g loſt, as Tyano, Ccimo, cogo.

In diſtinguiſhing Sentences, theſe Notes are chiefly uſed,

1 A Comma, 2 a Colon: 3 a Semicolon; 4 a Period. 5 an Interrogation? 6 an Admiration! 7 a Parentheſis ( ) 8 a Subunion, which ſhews a part be-hinde.

Concerning the Accents, the ſtamping of which over words being now worn out of uſe, I ſhall ſpeak very little, and that in Proſody, to which the Reader (if he pleaſe) may turn.

### OF MEROLOGIE.

Merologie is a part of Grammar, which handleth the parts of ſpeech: And they are 8

$\left. \begin{array}{c} \{ \\ \{ \\ \{ \\ \{ \end{array} \right\} +$ Declined	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Noun,} \\ \text{Pronoun,} \\ \text{Verb,} \\ \text{Participle,} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{c} \{ \\ \{ \\ \{ \\ \{ \end{array} \right\} +$ Undeclined	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Adverb,} \\ \text{Conjunction,} \\ \text{Præpoſition,} \\ \text{Interjection.} \end{array} \right\}$

A Noun is either Subſtantive or Adjective, to which belong Number, Caſe, Gender, Declenſion, Kinde, Figure, and peculiarly to an Adjective Compariſon.

a Nouns which  
are called Collec-  
tives, though in  
a ſenſe they imply

many, yet are of the ſingular number, as Grex is but one flock, though it imply many cattel.

There are 2 Numbers; The Singular, which ſpeaks of<sup>a</sup> one thing; and the Plural, which ſpeaks



of more then one. There are 6 Cases: *The Nominative, Vocative, Accusative, Genitive, Dative, and Ablative.*

*The <sup>b</sup> Nominative before the Verb we place.*

*And <sup>c</sup> of calling notes the Vocative case.*

*The <sup>d</sup> Accusative after the verb doth go.*

*The Genitive <sup>e</sup> of. The Dative for and <sup>f</sup> to.*

*But <sup>g</sup> Prepositions do the Ablative shew.*

*b* Having, *a* or *the* before it commonly.

*c* Which may be expressed before the Case.

*d* With *a* or *the* before it usually.

*e* After Substantives or Adjectives commonly, not after Verbs. *f* Usually and frequently, but not always. *g* In, with, from, by and of signifying the matter.

There are 3 Genders, Masculine, Fœminine, and

Neuter. *The Common of two, the Doubtfull, the Epicœne*

*and the <sup>\*</sup> Every Gender, are not properly Genders. For the Com-*

*mon of 2 is but the Masculine or Fœminine, according to the Sex.*

*The Doubtful is the Masculine or Fœminine, according to plea-*

*sure. The Epicœne is One Gender applied to both Sexes. The*

*Every Gender belongs to Adjectives, which must alwaies be of*

*the Substantives Gender, unless in figurative Construction*

*Genders of Nouns are known, either by the General Rule,*

*following, or by the special Rules annexed to the severall De-*

*clensions*

*All Nouns proper and common, denoting only*

*Males, are masculines, <sup>i</sup> fœmales fœminines, <sup>k</sup> both*

*Sexes, both Genders, viz. implying males are masculines,*

*fœmales fœminines.*

*<sup>h</sup> Mars, <sup>h</sup> Faunus, <sup>h</sup> Raphael, <sup>h</sup> Cicero, <sup>h</sup> Vir, <sup>h</sup> prado, <sup>h</sup> Ianista,*

*<sup>h</sup> Corys, <sup>h</sup> Taurus, <sup>h</sup> Arabs: <sup>i</sup> Juno, <sup>i</sup> Dido, <sup>i</sup> navi, <sup>i</sup> Uxor,*

*<sup>i</sup> Euphrosyne, <sup>i</sup> Clito, <sup>i</sup> Lachesis, <sup>i</sup> Dryas <sup>i</sup> agna <sup>k</sup> sacerdos,*

*All names of <sup>l</sup> windes and Compounds of <sup>m</sup> uncia*

*& as are masculines.*

*Eurus <sup>m</sup> tes <sup>m</sup> sextans <sup>m</sup> quincunx <sup>m</sup> semisq, <sup>m</sup> triensq,*

*All names of <sup>n</sup> Countries, <sup>o</sup> Cities, <sup>p</sup> Islands are fœ-*

*minines, Except such as end in <sup>q</sup> o and <sup>r</sup> as, which are*

*masculines, and Argos a Neuter, and those that fall*

*under the <sup>\*</sup> fift general Rule.*

*<sup>n</sup> Gallia <sup>o</sup> Roma <sup>p</sup> Cypru <sup>r</sup> Agragus <sup>q</sup> Sulmo,*

*All names of trees are fœminines, Except such as*

*end in <sup>r</sup> aster which are masculines, and Siler, suber,*

*robur & acer, which are Neuters.*

*\* Or as we ordi-*  
*narily say, Com-*  
*mon of three.*

*<sup>1</sup> Gen. Rule.*

*<sup>2</sup>*  
*<sup>m</sup> Decussis*  
*<sup>m</sup> Centussis, <sup>m</sup> se-*  
*missis, <sup>m</sup> Do-*  
*drans.*

*<sup>3</sup>*  
*<sup>\*</sup> As Eboracum,*  
*<sup>r</sup> Okester, Tibur,*  
*Nar.*

*<sup>4</sup>*  
*<sup>r</sup> Okester, pica-*  
*ster,*

5. All that end in <sup>a</sup>um & <sup>b</sup>e short, All <sup>c</sup>Aptotes, All Imparissyllables in <sup>d</sup>al<sup>e</sup>ar & <sup>f</sup>ur, except *furfur* a masculine and *Anxur* both masculine and neuter.

<sup>a</sup> Mancipium, <sup>a</sup> scortum, <sup>a</sup> Londinum, <sup>a</sup> antrum, <sup>b</sup> Mare, <sup>b</sup> Cere, <sup>c</sup> Alpha, <sup>c</sup> Bocardo, <sup>c</sup> genus, <sup>c</sup> gummi, <sup>c</sup> fas, <sup>c</sup> nil, <sup>c</sup> Gedur, <sup>c</sup> Hispal, <sup>d</sup> Cervical, <sup>e</sup> laquear, <sup>f</sup> jecur.

6. All that end in *er* are masculines, except before excepted, and *Cadaver*, *cicer*, *iter*, *laser*, *piper*, *papaver*, *filcr*, *fiser*, *suber*. *Ver*, *verber*, *uber*, *zinziber*, which are neuters, and *Linter* a doubtful.

7. All Monosyllables are Fœminines, so far as the foregoing Rules permit, Except *Sal*, *sol*, *ren*, *spen*, *as*, *pes*, *præs*, *glis* a dormouse, *flos*, *ros*, *mus*, *dens*, *mons*, *sons*, *pons* & *grex*, masculines. And *Mel*, *fel*, *lac*, *far*, *cor*, *as*, *vas*, *vasis*, *rus*, *thus*, *jus*, *crus*, *pūs* & *os*, neuters. *Scrobs*, *stirps*, *calx* an heel, doubtfuls.

8. Plurals in *i* are masculines, in *æ* fœminines, in a neuter, as *Liberi*, *Locri*, *Cunæ*, *Cunna*, *Busta*, *Bastra*.

9. Greek words (or such as are made latine by changing <sup>h</sup>as or <sup>ns</sup> into <sup>a</sup>i, <sup>ny</sup> into <sup>en</sup>, <sup>k</sup>ns into <sup>er</sup>, <sup>l</sup>oy into <sup>um</sup>, <sup>m</sup>ay into <sup>on</sup>, <sup>n</sup>ay into <sup>or</sup>, <sup>os</sup> or <sup>as</sup> into <sup>us</sup>) keep their own gender, Except *Catapulta*, *cataracta*, *charta*, *cochlea*, *catasta*, *crypta*, *Balistæ*, *Gausapa*, *Margarita*, fœminines, though they come from masculine, and *seps* a masculine, though in greek a fœminine.

<sup>g</sup> Lampas, <sup>h</sup>aspis, <sup>h</sup> Poema, <sup>h</sup> Thovax, <sup>h</sup> Nepenthes, <sup>h</sup> Poeta, <sup>i</sup> Lichen, <sup>k</sup> Crater, <sup>m</sup> Sydoni, <sup>n</sup> Rhetor, <sup>o</sup> Methodus,

### Of the DECLENSIONS.

There are five Declensions, The first contains Fœminines in *a* declined like

Singularly	N. V. Ab. <i>Ala</i> .	Plurally	N. & V. <i>Alæ</i> .
	Accusat. <i>alam</i> .		Accus. <i>alas</i> .
	G. & D. <i>alæ</i> .		Genit. <i>alarum</i> .
			D. & Ab. <i>alis</i> .

*Filia*, *asina*, *anima*, *nata*, make the Dative and Ablative plural in *is* & *abus*. But *Dea*, *mula*, *equa*, *liberta* make them in *abus* only.

Greek Nouns imitate this Declension in some Cases, as Nom. *Thomas*, V. & Ab. *Thoma*, Ac. *Thomam*, G & D. *Thomæ*, So *Anchises*, V. & Ab. *Anchisa*\*, Ac. *Anchisan*\*, G. & D. *Anchisæ*. But Fœminines in *e* thus, N. V. D. Ab. *Phæbe*, Ac. *Phæben*, G. *Phæces*.

\* *Anchise*  
or \* *Anchisen*.

The

The second Declension is of Masculines, Fæminines & communes in *us*, *er*, *ir*, & Neuters in *um*.

Singularly	Nomi.	Cervus.	Plurally.	N. & Vo.	Cervi.
	Vocat.	cerve.		Accusa.	cervos.
	Accus.	cervum.		Genitiv.	cervorum.
	Genit.	cervi.		D. & Ab.	cervis.
	D. & Ab.	cervo.			

All of this Declension in *us*, decline like *cervus*.

None in \* *us* are fæminines, but *Alvus*, *corbasus*, *colus*, *domus*, *humus*, *vannus*. None \* Doubtfuls but *grossus*, *pampinus*, *rubus*. No Neuters but *virus*, & *vulgus*, which is also a masculine.

\* Unless contained in the general Rules, as *Opus* the City. *Byssus* a fæminine by the 8th Rule, as also *barbitus*, *phælus*, &c. doubtfuls.

*Filius* and proper Names in *ius* make the Vocative by removing *us*. But *Deus* makes *ô Deus*, And *Agnus*, *lucus*, *vulgus*, *populus*, *chorus*, & *fluvius*, both *e* & *us*. In all other endings, as in all other Declensions, the Nominative and the Vocative are the same \* word.

\* If a Latine (not a Greek) word alwaies.

Singularly	N. & V.	Liber.	Plurally.	N. & V.	Libri.
	Accusa.	librum.		Accus.	libros.
	Genit.	libri.		Genit.	librorum.
	D. & Ab.	libro.		D. & Ab.	libris.

All in *er* in this Declension, like *liber* or *puer*.

Singularly	N. & V.	Puer.	Plurally.	N. & V.	Pueri.
	Accus.	puerum.		Accus.	pueros.
	Genit.	pueri.		Genit.	puerorum.
	D. & Ab.	puero.		D. & A.	pueris.

So *Socrus*, *gener*, *adulter*, & *presbyter* - I have none increasing but these, and *Vir* with his compounds, as *Levir*, *trinitiv*, *centenarius*, &c. And the Compounds of *gero* & *fero*, as *Amiger*, *Euergis*.  
a Sometimes *Orphi*.

Sing. N. & V. *Vir*. Ac. *Virum*. G. *Viri*. D. & Ab. *Viro*, Plur. N. *Viri*. Ac. *Viros*. G. *Virorum*. D & Ab. *Viris*.

Greek Nouns vary from these Examples, as Nom. *Orpheus*. Vo. *Orpheu*. Ac. *Orpheum* or *Orphea*. Gen. *Orpheos* or *Orphei*. a Dat. & Ab. *Orpheo*. N *Barbutor*, V. *Barbute*, Ac. *Barbiton*, &c. regularly.

Singularly	N. V. Ac.	Lignum.	Plurally.	N. V. Ac.	Ligna.
	Genitiv.	ligni.		Genitiv.	lignorum.
	D. & Ab.	ligno.		D. & Ab.	lignis.

So decline all in *us*.

The third Declension is of Masculines, fæminines and communes in *us* and Neuters in *n*.

Not many words  
in us are of this  
Declension: be-  
sides *Supina* as  
*Exercitus* usque  
from *Exercitus*,  
visu.

Singularly	{	N.V.G. <i>Curru.</i>	}	Plurally	{	N.V.A. <i>Curru.</i>
		Accusa. <i>currum.</i>				Genit. <i>currum.</i>
		Dative <i>curru.</i>				D.& Ab. <i>curribus.</i>
		Ablat. <i>curru.</i>				

None are *Fœminines*, but *Acus, Domus, ficus, idus, manus, porticus, tribus*. None Doubtfuls, but *specus, & penus*.

*Ficus, arcus, lacus*] *tribus, portus, acus,*] *quercus, artus,* [*specus, partus* make the Dative and Ablative plural in *ubus*.

a Some contend  
for *genuus, ne-  
vulus & quæsta-  
bus*.

Singularly in every Case.	{	Genu.	}	Plurally	{	N.V.A. <i>Genua.</i>
						Genit. <i>genuum.</i>
						D.& Ab. <i>genuibus.</i>

A *Parisyllable*  
is, when the ge-  
nitive case in a  
Noun hath no  
more syllables  
than the Nomi-  
native.

The fourth Declension is of Nouns of divers endings either *Parisyllables* or *Imparisyllables*, de-  
clined like

Singularly	{	N.V.G. <i>Avi.</i>	}	Plurally	{	N.V.A. <i>Avi.</i>
		Accusa. <i>avem.</i>				Genit. <i>avium.</i>
		Dativ. <i>avi.</i>				D.& Ab. <i>avibus.</i>
		Ablati. <i>ave.</i>				

Singularly	{	N.V. <i>Pater.</i>	}	Plurally	{	N.V.A. <i>Patres.</i>
		Accus. <i>patrem.</i>				Genit. <i>patrum.</i>
		Genit. <i>patris.</i>				D.& Ab. <i>patribus.</i>
		Dativ. <i>patri.</i>				
		Ablat. <i>patre.</i>				

Singularly	{	N.V. Ac. <i>Reti.</i>	}	Plurally	{	N.V. Ac. <i>Retia.</i>
		Genit. <i>retis.</i>				Genit. <i>retium.</i>
		D.& Ab. <i>reti.</i>				D.& Ab. <i>retibus.</i>

All *Parisyllables* are *Fœminines*, Except *Amnis, aqualis, axis, Callis, cassis, caulis, collis, crinis, Eufis, Fascis, follis, fustis, funis, Ignis, Mensis, mugilis, Orbis, Panis, penis, piscis, postis, Sentis, Torris, Vectis, vepres, vermis, unguis* masculines: and *Anguis, Canalis, clunis, corbis, Finis, Palumbes, Torquis* doubtfuls.

Singularly

Singularly	{	N. & V. Lapis.	{	Plurally	{	N. V. A. Lapides.
		Accus. lapidem.				Genit. lapidum.
		Genit. lapidis.				D. & Ab. lapidibus.
		Dativ. lapidi.				
		Ablat. lapide.				

Singularly	{	N. V. A. Corpus.	{	Plurally	{	N. V. A. Corpora.
		Accus. corporis.				Genit. corporum.
		Dativ. corpori.				D. & Ab. corporibus.
		Ablat. corpore.				

An Imparissyllable is when the Genitive is longer by a syllable than the Nominative, Greek words vary in some Cases, as N. V. *Pixis*. Ac. *Pixidem* or *pixida*. G. *Pixidis* or *pixidos*. D. *Pixidi*. Ab. *Pixide*. Plur. N. V. *Pixides*, Ac. *Pixides* or *pixidas*, G. *Pixidum*. D & Ab. *Pixidibus*.

All <sup>a</sup> short Imparissyllables are masculines, Except *Appendix*, *arbor*, *Carex*, *cassis*, *compes*, *coxendix*, *cupis*. *Filix*, *forfex*, *forceps*. *Grando*, *Histris*, *hyems*, <sup>b</sup> *Pecus*-*pecudis*. *Segetes*, *supellex*, *Teges*, and all hyperdissyllables in *do* & *go*, making *in* in the Accusative case, which are Fœminines.

*Ador*, *æquor*, *marmor*, *Pecus*-*pecoris*, and all Inanimates in <sup>c</sup> *us*, *en*, *put*, are neuters.

*Adeps*, *ales*, *Cinis*, *cortex*, *culex*, *Imbrex*, *Margo*, *Obex*, *Pumex*, *pulvis*, & *Silex* are doubtfuls.

<sup>a</sup> A short Imparissyllable, is when the acute tone sounds in the last syllable but two, as *Cavicis*.

<sup>b</sup> But *Pecus* is rather the Nominative Case to *pecoris*. For *pecudis* wants the Nom.

<sup>c</sup> See *Vossius*.  
<sup>d</sup> *Vellus*, *carmen*, *caput*.

Singularly	{	N. V. Virtus.	{	Plurally	{	N. V. A. Virtutes.
		Accus. virtutem.				Genit. virtutum.
		Genit. virtutis.				Dat. & A. virtutibus.
		Dativ. virtuti.				
		Ablat. virtute.				

Singularly	{	N. V. A. Cor.	{	Plurally	{	N. V. A. Corda.
		Genit. cordis.				Genit. cordium.
		Dativ. cordi.				D. & Ab. cordibus.
		Ablat. corde.				

Singularly	{	N. V. A. Animal.	{	Plurally	{	N. V. A. Animalia.
		Genit. animalis.				Genit. animalium.
		D. & Ab. animali.				D. & Ab. animalibus.

a A long Imparissyllable is when the accent is in the last syllable save one, as *sermōnis*.

As *e sim*, *e cu*, *stos*. But most of these are Monosyllables, and so are under the seventh general Rules, or Greek words under the ninth.

f *Decor*, *fulgor*, *honor*.

All d long Imparissyllables are fœminines, Except Polyssyllables in *e n*, *e os*, *e or*, and *in o* signifying a body. To which add *Senio*, *ternio*, *sermo*, & *varix*, *torrens*, *rudens*, *bidens* a fork, *tridens* a trident, which are masculines, and *limax*, *serpens* doubtfuls.

These make the Accusative sing. only in *im*, *Vim*, *ravim*, *stim*, *tuissim*, *Charybaim*, *maguderim*, *amussim*, *cannabim*, *velvim*, *mepphim*, *burim*, *sinopim*, *praesepim*, *cucumim*, *securim*. Syrtim, *Opim*, *Leucaspim*, and names of Rivers in *is*, as *Ararim*, &c.

These make the Accusative in *em* and *im*, *Curi*, *bipennu*, *A-rigili*, *sementu*. But *Aqualu*, *navu*, *febru*, *clavu* oftner in *em*. *Puppis*, *turru*, *vestu*, *securu* oftner in *im*.

Most of those that make Accusative only in *im*, make the Abl. only in *i*, yet we reade *sue*, *cannabe*, *Bete*, *Arare*. And they which make both *em* and *im*, make the Ablat. both in *e* and *i*. To which add, *Iguu*, *anguu*, *unguis*, *vectis*. Sometimes *Avi*, *civi*, *classi*, *celi*, *fusti*, *luci*, *vesperi*, *tempori* put adverbially, are found in Authors. Likewise Adjectival Substantives, as *Annalis*, *cavalu*, *contubernalu*, *natalis*, *riualu*, *sedalu*, *popularu*, *familiaru*, *triremu*, *quadrigemu*, *affinu*, *edilu* make oftner *ei*, Except proper Names, as *Juvenale*, *Clemente*, which make only *e*. But months in *er* & *u* make the Ablat. only in *i*.

When the Ablat. ends in *i* only, or both in *e* & *i* or when the Nom. sing. ends in two Consonants, the Genitive plural will end in *ium*, Except *Hyemum*, *forcipum*, *inopum*, *mancipum*, *municipum*, *participum*, *principum*, *Arabum*, *Chalytun*, *clentum*, *celibum*, *cyclopu*, and the Genitives of Comparatives, except *plurimum*.

Parissyllables in *u*, *es* & *er*, make the genit. in *ium*. So *Caruium*, *manium*, *penatum*. But except *Canum*, *juventum*, *opum*, *patrum*, *vatum*.

These Monosyllables make *ium*, as *mas*, *uas* - *vadis*, *nox*, *nix*, *os* - *offis*, *lar*, *du*, *lu*, *glu*, *sex*, *dos*, *faux*, *mu*, *cor*: *Cruu*, both *cru-cum* & *cru-cium*.

Names of Feasts make the Genit. in *orum* & *ium*, as *Agonaliu* & *Agonaliu*: We reade *Anciliorum*, *vectigaliorum*, *exemplariorum*, These also, *Altuum*, & *caeliuum*, & *beum*, and in the Abl. *bobu* & *bubu* are in use.

Neuters in *a*, *ar* & *e* make the Ablat. sing. in *i*, Except *far*, *hepar*, *iubar*, *nectar*, *Prasepe*, *Soraete*, *Reate*, *gausape*, *Cære*, *Bibraete*, *Præneste*.

The Ancients declined neuters in *ma* like *Lignum*, having added *ium* to *ma*, as for *poema* they said *poematium*.

The

The fifth Declension is of *fœminines in ies.*

Singularly	N. & V. <i>Facies.</i>	Plurally	N. V. A. <i>Facies.</i>
	Accus. <i>faciem.</i>		Genit. <i>facierum.</i>
	G. & D. <i>faciei.</i>		D. & Ab. <i>faciebus.</i>

*Dies* is of the doubtful gender in the singular number, and *Meridies* of the masculine, and excepting *Res, species, facies, Dies & acies*, all are *Triptotes* in the plural number, as *Sing. N. V. Spes. Ac. spem. G. & D. spei. Ab. spe. Pl. N. V. A. Spes.*

OF HETEROCLITES or Nouns of a strange declining.

Heteroclites are either *Variants, Deficients, or Redundants.*

### OF VARIANTS.

- <sup>a</sup> *Pergamus*, <sup>a</sup> *carbasus*, <sup>b</sup> *Mœnalis*, <sup>b</sup> *Dindymus*, <sup>a</sup> *Fœminines in sing.*  
<sup>b</sup> *Ismarus*, <sup>b</sup> *Tartarus*, <sup>b</sup> *Taygetus*, <sup>b</sup> *Tenerus*, <sup>b</sup> *Pangæus*, <sup>b</sup> *Massicus*, & <sup>b</sup> *Avernus* are Neuters in the plural. <sup>b</sup> *Masculines in sing.*
- <sup>c</sup> *Locus*, <sup>c</sup> *sibilus*, <sup>c</sup> *jocus*: <sup>d</sup> *Rastrum*, <sup>d</sup> *frænum*, <sup>d</sup> *capistrum* are masculines, and neuters in the plural. <sup>c</sup> *Masculines in sing.*  
<sup>d</sup> *Neuters in sin.*
- <sup>f</sup> *Cœlum*, <sup>f</sup> *Argos*, <sup>g</sup> *Dies* are masculines in the plural. <sup>f</sup> *Neuters in sin.*  
<sup>g</sup> *Doubtfull in sing.*
- <sup>h</sup> *Nundinum*, <sup>h</sup> *delicium*, <sup>h</sup> *epulum*, <sup>h</sup> *balneum* are <sup>h</sup> *Neuters in sin.*  
*fœmines in the plural.*

OF DEFICIENTS, either in { *Number*  
or  
*Case.*

- <sup>i</sup> *Arts*, <sup>l</sup> *corn*, <sup>l</sup> *herbs*, <sup>m</sup> *pulse*, <sup>n</sup> *senses*, <sup>o</sup> *virtues*, <sup>p</sup> *vices*, *Deficients in Number.*  
<sup>q</sup> *Abstracts*, <sup>r</sup> *diseases*, <sup>t</sup> *ages*, <sup>t</sup> *moist things*, <sup>u</sup> *spices.*  
<sup>x</sup> *Metals*, & <sup>y</sup> *Minerals*, with every <sup>z</sup> *Proper Name*,  
(As *th' English shews*) \* hardly a Plural frame.

<sup>i</sup> *Grammatica*, *Rhetorica*, *Dialectica*, &c. <sup>k</sup> *Ador. panicum sili-*  
*go*, *tritium*, *secale*, &c. <sup>l</sup> *Ruta salvia*, *hyssopus*, &c. <sup>m</sup> *Cicer*, *er-*  
*vum*, or *ycaunum*, *leus*, *cannabis*, *milium*, &c. <sup>n</sup> *Audiu*, *gustu-*  
*visu*, &c. <sup>o</sup> *Fortitudo*, *Prudentia*, *Temperantia*, &c. <sup>p</sup> *A-*  
*varitia*, *Superbia*, *Luxuria*, *fermido*. <sup>q</sup> *Albedo*, *meredo*, *Camities*, &c.  
<sup>r</sup> *Dysenteria*, *lue*, *suffis*, *tabes*, *rabies*, &c. <sup>t</sup> *Infantia*, *pueritia*, *se-*  
*nectus*, &c. <sup>u</sup> *Sanguis*, *lac*, *viscum*, *choera*, *hæm*, *pueritia*, &c. <sup>v</sup> *Pi-*  
*per*, *Saccarum*, *zinziber*, &c. <sup>x</sup> *Aurum*, *argentum*, *plumbum*, &c.

\* The best Rule in this case is Authority, we are not at our own liberty to deny the Plural number.

y *Sul.*



<sup>1</sup> Sulphur, <sup>2</sup> vitum, Antimonium, stibium, &c. <sup>3</sup> Thomas, Anna, Bacchus, Venus, Roma, Aelia, Ismarus, Lalaps.

<sup>a</sup> Masculines.

<sup>b</sup> Feminines.

<sup>c</sup> Neuters.

These likewise <sup>a</sup> Aer, <sup>a</sup> æther, <sup>a</sup> cestus, <sup>a</sup> hesperus, <sup>a</sup> mundus, <sup>a</sup> mustus, <sup>a</sup> pulvis, <sup>a</sup> sol, <sup>a</sup> vesper. <sup>b</sup> Æstas, <sup>b</sup> fames, <sup>b</sup> humus, <sup>b</sup> indolis, <sup>b</sup> lux, <sup>b</sup> nex, <sup>b</sup> pax, <sup>b</sup> salus, <sup>b</sup> sitis, <sup>b</sup> supellex, <sup>b</sup> talio, <sup>b</sup> tellus. <sup>c</sup> Barathrum, <sup>c</sup> callum, <sup>c</sup> diluculum, <sup>c</sup> ebur, <sup>c</sup> fascinum, <sup>c</sup> gelu, <sup>c</sup> halec, <sup>c</sup> hilum, <sup>c</sup> jubar, <sup>c</sup> iustitium, <sup>c</sup> lethum, <sup>c</sup> nihilum, <sup>c</sup> penum, <sup>c</sup> siler, <sup>c</sup> sifer, <sup>c</sup> solium, <sup>c</sup> ver, <sup>c</sup> veruactum, <sup>c</sup> virus, <sup>c</sup> vitrum, <sup>c</sup> vulgus, want the plural number.

We reade sometimes *avena*, *crocos*, *pisa*, *lupinus*, *olea* & *oleu*, *pestes* & *pestibus*, *luces* & *lucibus* (daies) *aeres* & *aeribus*, *rores* & *roribus*, *soles* *solutus*, but most of these very seldom, & *Prosapia* *prosapias*. See *Vossius*.

<sup>d</sup> Feminines.

<sup>e</sup> Neuters.

But <sup>d</sup> Contagio, <sup>d</sup> labes, <sup>d</sup> mors, <sup>d</sup> paupertas, <sup>d</sup> plebs, <sup>d</sup> proles, <sup>d</sup> quies, <sup>d</sup> soboles. <sup>e</sup> Absynthium, <sup>e</sup> æs, <sup>e</sup> desfrutum, <sup>e</sup> electrum, <sup>e</sup> far, <sup>e</sup> fœnum, <sup>e</sup> forum, <sup>e</sup> hordeum, <sup>e</sup> jugerum, <sup>e</sup> jus, <sup>e</sup> macellum, <sup>e</sup> mel, <sup>e</sup> mulsum, <sup>e</sup> orichalcum, <sup>e</sup> rus, <sup>e</sup> solium, <sup>e</sup> thus, <sup>e</sup> vinum have only the three like cases in the plural number. Masculines, Feminines and Neuters wanting the Sing.

**Masculines**

<sup>1.</sup> <sup>a</sup> others: also proper Names of some Cities or people want the Singular number.

*Philippi*, *Porsii*, *Locri*, *Vr̄q*, *No-males*.

*Locus*, *Lemures*, *cales*, *Indiges*, *Liter*.

**Feminines**

<sup>a</sup> *Avintini*, *penates*, &c. Indeed *Maues*, *maiores*, *minores*, *gemini*, *inferi*, *posterii*, *pugillares*, *Cautes*, *superi*, *primores*, &c. are properly Adjectives. *Loculi*, *Lemures*, *Calues*, *Indigete*, *liberi*, have the singular number, See learned *Vossius*, de *Analog. lib. pri. pag. 190*.

<sup>2.</sup> <sup>b</sup> others, as also <sup>c</sup> proper Names have no singular.

<sup>b</sup> *Amitine*, *antiopina*, *Calenda*, *camena*, *cautei*, *chilla*, *cuma*, *cupedia*, *Dira*, *diottie*, *Exequie*, *exuvie*, *Ferie*, *furie*, *Gerre*, *graves*, *Indubia*, *indurie*, *inferie*, *Lactes*, *Manubie*, *mina*, *Noma*, *nuge*, *nuptia*, *Plaga* nets, *prestigia*, *Quisquilie*, *Reliquie*, *Therma*, *trice*, *Valve*, *vigilie*, *vindicie*, &c.

Names of Cities

Names of Hills.

<sup>c</sup> *Amide*, *Athene*, *Canna*, *Cales*, *Colosse*, *Cuma*, *Baja*, *Erubra*, *Forme*, *Gate*, *Patra*, *Phera*, *Platæa*, *Rudie*, *Sarde*, *Syracusa*, *Tesula*, *Thebe*, *Thespie*, *Ape*, *Esquilie*, *Symplegades*, *Thermopyla*, *Arma*,



*Arma, magalia, resqua, crepundia, mania, rostra*, with *Neuters* 3. many<sup>e</sup> others; also<sup>d</sup> *Citica, Games, Titles of Books*, and Feasts, as *Susa, Pythia, Georgica, Agonalia* have no singular.

<sup>e</sup> *Bellaria, Comitia, Compita, Extia, Ilia, incunabula, iusta, Lusira, Munia, Parapherna, precordia, Repetia, Sponsalia, &c.*

## Deficients in Case.

All words<sup>f</sup> materially taken, and words of<sup>g</sup> art, Names of<sup>h</sup> letters<sup>i</sup> Forreign words, All in<sup>k</sup> u & i, and all Numbers from<sup>m</sup> 3 to an 100 are Aptotes.

So,

*Pondo, nefas, cete, volupe, tot, mille, necesse,*

*Tempe, aliquis, eisdem, quot, quotquot, nil, nihil, instar,*

*Git, mele, opus, nequam, fas, presto, gausape, cape*

*Inficias, incitax, Nauci, hujusmodi, &c. Ambage, fauce, Noctu, natu, jussu, injussu, & ingratiis* are Monoprototes.

N.V. N.V. N. Ab. G. Ab. G. Ab. 2.

*Expes, Jupiter, Fors-sorte, Spontis-sponte, Impetis-im-*

G. Ab. Ac. Ab.

*pete, fugeris-jugere, Cratem-crate* are Diptotes.

N.V. Ab. N.V. Ab. G. D.Ab. N.V.

*Dica-dicam, Vesper vespere, Tabi-tabo, Suppetiæ-*

Ac. G. Ac. Ab.

*suppetias, Dapis-dapem-dape, So Frugis, Opis, Sordis, Fidis*, which are whole in the plural number.

G. D.Ab. N.Ac. G.

*Reperundarum repetundis, Plus pluris* are Triptotes.

*Frugis, ditionis, precis, proceris, Jovis*, want the Nominative and Vocative: *Nemo* the genitive and vocative and plural number.

*Vis* wants the Dative singular, And all<sup>b</sup> Interrogatives, <sup>c</sup> Indefinites, <sup>d</sup> Distributives, & Pronouns besides *Tu, meus, noster* & *nostras* want the Vocative.

<sup>a</sup> *Omnes, nullus, nemo, alter, alter, uterque, &c.*

## Of Redundants.

Many words different in Termination are of two Declensions, as *Menda mendum. Materia materies. Scorpis scorpium. Elephas elephantus, &c.* Some have a double Termination in the same Declension,

*Arizata, baxata, Ceramnia, Cythera Floralia, Litoralia.*

## Aptotes 1.

<sup>i</sup> *Ad, si, diff, labrum, Cefare, Cames, fides.*

<sup>h</sup> *Gamma, Delta, Theta.*

<sup>i</sup> *Frit, gru.*

<sup>k</sup> *Cornu, tonitru,*

which are perfect in the plural

<sup>l</sup> *sinapi, frugi.*

<sup>m</sup> *Quatuor,*

<sup>q</sup> *ubiq, sex, &c.*

## Monoprototes

## Diptotes 3.

## Triptotes 4.

## Tetraprototes.

## Pentaprototes.

<sup>b</sup> *Uter e quisque, quantum, quotusque, quoti non, quisque, Quotusque, quotusque, quotusque, &c.*

<sup>a</sup> *We reade sometimes frux.*

\* *Celer*, volu-  
er, acer, alacer,  
pedester, equester,  
sabinus, sylve-  
ster, palustris.

**Declension**, as *Odaede*. *Clypeus clypeum*. *Baculus baculum*. Some have two Nominatives singular, as *Vomer vomer*. So some Adjectives, as masc. \* *Celer* or *celuris*, fem. *celeris* neut. *celere*, &c. Some of the second Declension add to their own some cases from the third, as Gen. *Lauri & laurum*, abl. *Lauri & laurum* PIN.V. *Lauri & laurus*. A *Laurus & laurus*. So *Colu-*, *Spes*, *Penus*. But *Quercus* of the third adds to his own in the gen. sing. *Querci*, in the plural *Quercorum*; *Pinus & Cornus* are seldom of the second Declension. N.V. *Domus*. Ac. *Domus*. G. *Domus* at home, and *Domus* in the house. Ab. *Domo*. PIN.V. *Domus*. Ac. *Domos & Domus*, G. *Domorum & Domum*. D. & Ab. *Domibus*.

### Of Adjectives.

**Adjectives** are some of three, some of two, some of one ending. Adjectives of three endings are declined

All in *us* (vetus excepted) are declined as *homo*. So the Pronouns *Meus, tuus, suus*, save that the Vocative of *Meus* is *Mi*, *mea*, *meum*. But *tuis* and *suis* have no Vocative.

So *integer*, *pulcher*, *sever*, *piger*, *vastus*.

Singularly	N. <i>Bonus, bona, bonum</i>	Plurally	N. V. <i>Boni, bona, bona.</i>
	V. <i>bone, bona, bonum</i>		Ac. <i>bonos, bonas, bona.</i>
	Ac. <i>bonum, bonum, bonum</i>		G. <i>bonorum, bonarum, bonorum</i>
	G. <i>boni, bonae, boni</i>		D. & Ab. <i>bonis.</i>
	D. <i>bone, bonae, bone</i>		
	Ab. <i>bone, bona, bone.</i>		
Singularly	N. V. <i>Ater, atra, atrum</i>	Plurally	N. V. <i>Atri, atræ, atrum.</i>
	Ac. <i>atrum, atram, atrum</i>		A. <i>atros, atras, atra</i>
	Ge. <i>atri, atræ, atri.</i>		G. <i>atrorum, atrarum, atrorum.</i>
	Da. <i>atro, atræ, atro.</i>		D. & Ab. <i>atris.</i>
	Ab. <i>atro, atra, atro.</i>		

But *Tener, tenera, tenerum*, &c. So some others.

So *Ambo*.

Plurally	N. V. <i>Duo, duæ, duo.</i>
	Accu. <i>duos, duas, duo.</i>
	Gen. <i>duorum, duarum, duorum.</i>
	D. & Ab. <i>duobus, duabus, duobus.</i>

### Adjectives of two endings.

Plurally	N. V. A. <i>Tres, tria.</i>	All from quatuor to centum are Aptotes, * i. Plurally In all Cases Quatuor, So the rest.
	Genit. <i>trium.</i>	
	D. & Ab. <i>tribus.</i>	

Singularly

Singularly	N. V.	Tristis, triste	Plurally	N. V. A.	Tristes,	Thus decline all Adjectives in <i>is</i> .
	Acc.	tristem, triste			tristia.	
	Gen.	tristis.		Genit.	tristium.	
	D. & A.	tristi.		D. & Ab.	tristibus	
Singularly	N. V.	Durior, durius.	Plurally	N. V. A.	Duri-	So decline all of the Comparative degree.
	Acc.	durio <del>rem</del> , durius.			ores, duriora.	
	Gen.	durioris.		Geni.	duriorum.	
	Dat.	duriori.		D. & Ab.	durio-	
	Abl.	durio <del>re</del> or <i>ori</i> .			ribus.	

## Adjectives of one ending.

Singularly	N. V.	Fœlix.	Plurally	N. V. A.	Fœli-	All in two Con-
	Acc.	fœlicem, fœlix.			ces, fœlicia.	
	Gen.	fœlicis.		Gen.	fœlicium.	
	Dat.	fœlici.		D. & Ab.	fœli-	
	Abl.	fœlice, or * fœlici.			cibus.	* <i>Par</i> & <i>memor</i> make the Ablative sing. only in <i>i</i> .

So is *Venus* and *Par* declined, And some Adjectives in *es*, *os* & *r*, as *Dive*, *hebes*, *lactes*, *plebs*, *fesses*, *superstes*, *teves*, *Cacus*, *degener*, *memor*, *pauper*, *uber*, *compos*, *impos*, whose neuter gender is seldom read especially in the plural number.

## Comparison of Adjectives.

From the first Case of the Adjective in *i* come two degrees of Comparison. The Comparative by adding *or*, and the Superlative by adding *issimus*, as *Durus*-*Durior*-*Durissimus*.

Except *i* Adjectives in *r* which make their Superlative by adding *rimus*, as *pulcher* *pulcherrimus*.

*Facilis*, *similis*, *humilis*, make their Superlative by changing *is* into *limus*, as *facillimus*. But *imbecillus* has both *imbecillissimus* & *imbecillimus*.

Adjectives in *us* derived of *dico*, *loquor*, *volo*, *facio*, form their degrees as from Adjectives in *ens*, as *maledicus*, *maledicentior*, *maledicentissimus*.

If a vowel immediately precede *us*, it is compared by *magis* & *maximè*, as *Pius*, *magis pius*, *maximè pius*.

*Bonus*, *melior*, *optimus*. *Malus*, *pejor*, *pestimus*. *Magnus*, *major*, *maximus*. *Parvus*, *minor*, *minimus*. *Multus*-*plurimus*,

1.

2.

*Acillimus*, *Dis-*  
*cillimus*, *Gracilli-*  
*mus*, are not read  
in approved Au-  
thors. See *Voss* p.  
360.

3.

*Magniloquus*,  
*Stiloquus*, be-  
nevolus, malevo-  
lus, munificus,  
&c.

4.

5.

- plurimus, multa-plurima, multum, plus, plurimum. Vetus, veterior, veterrimus. Nequavis, nequior, nequissimus.*
6. *Prior, primus. Ocior, ocissimus. Potior, potissimus. Deterior, deterrimus. Penitior, penitissimus, come from Adjectives out of use.*
7. *Novus, novissimus. Invitus, invitissimus. Inclutus, inclutissimus. Diversus, diversissimus. Meritus, meritissimus. Sacer, sacerrimus. Falsus, falsissimus. Fides, fidissimus. Nuperus, nuperrimus want the Comparative.*
8. *Dexter, dexterior. Sinister, sinisterior. Opimus, optimior. Juvenis, junior. Adolescens, adolescentior. Senex, senior. Declivis, declivior. Longinquus, longinquior. Propinquus, propinquior. Salutaris, salutarior. Supinus, supinior want the Superlative.*

*as Cicur, claudus, canus, & a'vus, Degener, dispar, delirus, salvus, Almus, balbus, benedictus, maledictus, magnanimus, minor, mirus, crispus, egenus, jejuns: as also Gentiles, Possessives, Numerals, Diminutives, Materials. Such as signifie Time or end in tardus, imus, & ivus, The Compounds of Pero & Gero, and many in flex are compared (if in signification they increase) by magis & maxime.*

### The Kinde or Species of Nouns.

**N**OWNS are either *Primitive*, which come of no other, or *Derivative*, which are made of others, as Possessives, *Paternus, regius, herilus, Sophocleus, Gentiles, Grecus, Persa, Lator, Arpinas. Diminutives, Regulus, pusio, popeus, poetaster. Verbals, Quaestor of quæro, Querela of Queror, Adverbials, Crastinus, hodiernus. Prepositional, Interior, posterior. Ordinals, Primus, secundus, tertius, quartus, &c. which answer to Quotus?*

*Distributives, Terni, quaterni, quini, deni, &c. which answer to Quotus?*

*Multiplicatives, Triplex, quadruplex, quintuplex, answering to Quotus?*

*Temporals, Trimus, quadrimulus, quinquennis,*

*Materials, Faginus, oleaginus, ligneus, cænis.*

*Nominals, Virgineus, consularis, bonitas,*

*Supinals, Audius, partitio*

Patrony-

Patronimicks, derived from the Father, Mother, or some person of the family whose Masculines end in *ides*, as *Pelides* or *ades*, as *Hippetades*. But Fœminines in *as*, *is*, *ine*, *one*, as *Pelias*, *Inachis*, *Nerine*, *Acrisioe*.

Patronymicks local, as *Cynthius*, *Delius*, *Treus*, *Cyprius*.

The Figure of a Noun is that which shews whether it be Simple as *Res*, or Compound as *Reſſpublica*.

## OF A PRONOUN.

**A** Pronoun is a part of speech, supplying the place of a Noun. Of Pronouns fix are *Primitives*, *Ego*, *tu*, *ſe*, *hic*, *iſ*, *qui*. And thirteen *Derivatives*, *Ille*, *iſte*, *ipſe*, *meus*, *tuus*, *ſuus*, *noſter*, *veſter*, *quis*, *cujus*, *cujas*, *noſtras* & *veſtras*.

Which again are divided either into 1 *Demonſtratives* properly, *ego*, *tu*, or 2 *Relatives* properly, *qui*, \* *ſe*, or 3 *Common* to both, *ille*, *ipſe*, *iſte*, *hic*, *is*, or 4 *Interrogatives*, *Quis*, *cuius*, *cujas*. 5 *Poſſeſſives*, *Meus*, *tuus*, \* *ſuus*, *noſter*, *veſter*, or 6 *Genitives*, *Noſtras*, *veſtras* & *cujas* \*. For in different reſpects they are ſometime of one Kinde and ſometime of another.

\* *ſe* & *ſuus* are termed Reciprocal pronouns, for that they reflect upon the third perſon, from whence they came,

*Ego*, *Tu*, *ſe*, are Subſtantives, *The reſt* Adjectives.

Singularly	Nom. <i>Ego</i> .	Plurally	N. Ac. <i>Nos</i> .
	Ac. Ab. <i>me</i> .		Gen. <i>Noſtrum</i> , or <i>noſtri</i> .
	Geni. <i>mei</i> .		D. & Ab. <i>Nobis</i> .
	Dati. <i>mihi</i> .		
Singularly	N. V. <i>Tu</i> .	Plurally	N. V. Ac. <i>Vos</i> .
	Ac. Ab. <i>te</i> .		Genit. <i>Veſtrum</i> or <i>veſtri</i> .
	Genit. <i>tui</i> .		D. & Ab. <i>Vobis</i> .
	Dativ. <i>tibi</i> .		

Sing. Pluraly, Ac. Ab. *ſe*. Gen. *ſui*. Dat. *ſibi*.

The Adjectives are thus declined.

Singularly	N. <i>Hic</i> , <i>hæc</i> , <i>hoc</i> .	Plurally	N. <i>hi</i> , <i>hæ</i> <i>hæc</i> .
	Ac. <i>hunc</i> , <i>hanc</i> , <i>hoc</i> .		Ac. <i>hos</i> , <i>has</i> , <i>hæc</i> .
	Gen. <i>hujus</i> .		Gen. <i>horum</i> , <i>harum</i> , <i>horum</i> .
	Dat. <i>huic</i> .		D. & Ab. <i>hiſ</i> .
	Ab. <i>hoc</i> , <i>hæc</i> , <i>hoc</i> .		

Singu-

Singularly	N. <i>Hiccinē, haccinē, hoccinē.</i>	Plurally	Nom. & Ac. <i>Haccinē.</i>
	Ac. <i>huncinē, hancinē, hoccinē.</i>		
	Ab. <i>hoccinē, haccinē, hoccinē.</i>		

\* But the Interrogative and Indefinite, *Quis* hath *quid* or *quod*, so *Aliquis*, *ecquis*, *nequis*, *bisquis*, which also both in the feminine gender sing. and the neuter plural have *qua* for *quæ*, as *figura mulier*, *Nequa flagit*, yet often *Equæ*.

Singularly	N. <i>Qui, quæ, quod.</i>	Plurally	N. <i>Qui, quæ, quæ.</i>
	Ac. <i>quem, quam, quod.</i>		Ac. <i>quos, quas, quæ.</i>
	Gen. <i>cujus.</i>		G. <i>quorum, quarum, quorum.</i>
	D. <i>cui.</i>		D. & A. <i>quibus, or quæis.</i>
	Ab. <i>quo, qua, quo.</i>		

Singularly	N. <i>Is, ea, id.</i>	Plurally	N. <i>Ii, eæ, eæ.</i>
	Ac. <i>cum, eam, id.</i>		Ac. <i>eos, eas, ea.</i>
	G. <i>eius.</i>		G. <i>eorum, earum, eorum.</i>
	D. <i>ei.</i>		D. & Ab. <i>iis, or eis.</i>
	Ab. <i>eo, ea, eo.</i>		

Singularly	N. <i>Idem, eadem, idē.</i>	Plurally	N. <i>Iidē, eadē, eadē.</i>
	Ac. <i>eundē, eandē, idē.</i>		Ac. <i>cosdē, easdē, eadē.</i>
	Ge. <i>eiusdem.</i>		G. <i>corundem, earundem, eorundem.</i>
	Da. <i>eidem.</i>		D. & A. <i>iisdē, or eisdem.</i>
	Ab. <i>codē, eadē, eodē.</i>		

Sing. No.	<i>Quisquis, Quicquid.</i>	Ac.	<i>Quicquid.</i>	Ab.	<i>Quoquo, quaquæ, quoquo.</i>
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Singularly	N. <i>Ipsc, ipsa, ipsum.</i>	Plurally	N. <i>Ipsi, ipse, ipsa.</i>
	Ac. <i>ipsum, ipsam, ipsū.</i>		Ac. <i>ipso, ipsas, ipsa.</i>
	Ge. <i>ipsius.</i>		G. <i>ipforum, ipsarū, ipforum.</i>
	Da. <i>ipsi.</i>		D. & Ab. <i>Ipsis.</i>
	Ab. <i>ipso, ipsa, ipso.</i>		

Un  
Tot  
Sol  
in the Vocative  
Case.

So is *Ille, iste* declined, and these Adjectives, *Ullus, Nullus, alius; alter, uter, neuter*: yea *unus, totus, solus*, save that these three have the Vocative Case.

*Unus* hath the plural number, when it is joyned to a word wanting the singular, as *une liere, una vicinia*,

Singularly

Singularly	N. V. Nostras, nostrate		Plurally	N. V. A. No-		30 Vestras and Cujus.
	Ac. nostratem, nostrate.			strates; nostratia		
	Ge. nostratis.			Gen. nostrarium		
	D. nostrati.			D. & Ab. no-		
	Ab. nostrate or ati.			stratibus.		

## The Figure of Pronouns.

**P**RONOUNS are compounded with themselves, as *Illic, illac, istic, istac, istoc, quisquus, Ego-ipse, Tu-ipse, seipsum, sese.* 1.

With a Noun, *hujusmodi, eiusmodi, istiusmodi, cujusmodi, cui-* 2.  
*cuiusmodi, aliqui, unusquisq.*

With a Verb, *Quispius, quiu, quilibet.* 3.

With an Adverb, *Eccum, ellum, nunquus.* 4.

With a Preposition, *mecum, tecum, secum, nobiscum, vobis-* 5.  
*cum quicum, quibuscum.*

With a Conjunction, *Ecquus, nequus, siquus, quisnam, quis-* 6.  
*quam, quisq.*

With loquetary particles, *Egomus, tuimus, semus, sese, idem,* 7.  
*quidam, quicunq, hiccine, huiusce, illiusce, istiusce, meapic, tuapic,*  
*tuapic, suapic, nostrapic, vestrapic, eapic, quipiam.* Yea *ce* is ad-  
ded to any case of *hic, ille, iste*, that ends in *s*.

## OF A VERB.

**A** Verb is a part of speech signifying to *do, suffer*  
or to *be*. It is either *Personal* or *Impersonal*.

An *Impersonal* is declined in the third person sin-  
gular only, as *Decet, decebat, decuit, decuerat, decebit,*  
*decere.* *Itur, ibatur, itum est* or *fuit, itum erat* or *fuerat*  
*Ibitur.* So in the Sub-  
junctive, *Deca-*  
*at, deceret, decui-*  
*et, decisset, de-*  
*cueret.*  
*Itatur, ibetur, &c*

*Personals* are either *Active, Passive, or Neuter.*

An *Active* ends in *o*, and signifies to *do*, as *Amo*  
I love, and may be changed into a *Passive*.

A *Passive* ends in *or*, and signifies to *suffer*, as *A-*  
*mor* I am loved, and may be changed into an *Active*.

A *Neuter* either ends in *o*, and never takes *r*, or  
in *r*, and never puts away *r*, and signifies sometime  
to *do*, as *Curro* I run. *Sequor* I follow. Sometimes to  
*suffer*, as *Ægroto* I am sick. *Irascor* I am angry.  
Sometimes both, as *Osculo* I kisse and I am kised.



Children better  
understand whe-  
ther th. Verb be  
transitive or in-  
transitive by  
the Interroga-  
tives, whom or  
what, thus:

Q *What are you  
called?*

A. *I am called  
a Priest.*

But if the Verb  
be intransitive  
the Question  
will be non-  
sense.

Q *What do you  
walk?*

Q *Whom are  
you heard?*

*The Active is seldom Intransitive, The Passive seldom Transitive, The Neuter sometime Transitive and sometimes Intransitive. A Verb is Transitive, when it passeth immediatly into the Sense of the Noun following, without any intervening sign, as Voco sacerdos, Venero parentes. It is Intransitive, when it reflecteth in the sense of it's Nominant, as Ambulo I walk, Audior I am heard.*

To a Verb belong, Number, Person, Mood, Tense, Conjugation, Supines, Kind, and Figure.

It hath 2 Numbers, 3 Persons, 4 Moods, viz The Indicative, Imperative, Subjunctive, Infinitive.

The Indicative declares, demands, doubts.

The Imperative Commands, entreats, exhorts, permits.

The Subjunctive depends on another Verb in the Clause with some Conjunction, Relative, or Indefinite.

The Infinitive followes another Verb, or Adjective, with this sign *to* before it.

It hath 2 Supines, the first in *am*, signifying *to doe*, the later in *u*, signifying *to suffer*. But Neuters in *o*, want the later supine.

There are 5 Tenses; Present, Imperfect, Perfect, Pluperfect and Future.

The Present hath the signes *doe, doest, doth*, and in the Passive, *am, art, is, arc*.

The Imperfect, *did, didst*, and in the Passive, *was, wast, were*.

The Perfect, *have*; and in the Passive, *have bin*.

The Pluperfect, *had*; and in the Passive, *had bin*.

The Future, *shall and will*, and in the Passive, *shall and will be*.

Verbs have 4 Conjugations.

The first is of Verbs in *o* or *or* (for the most part) impure.

The second of Verbs in *eo* or *eor*.

The third of Verbs finite or set down.

The Fourth of Verbs in *io* or *ior*.

The



Amplio, Basio, Calcio, *centurio*, *concilio*, *crucio*, Decurio, *devis*,  
Emacio, excorio, Falcio, furio, Glacio, Hic, *humilio*, Inebrio, *inuo*,  
Lanio, Nuncio, Pio, Radio, *retatio*, Satio, *saucio*, *socio*, *sonnio*, *spo-*  
*lio*, *strio*, *suscenturio*, Terrio, *iripudio*, Vario, *vindemio*, *visio*.

Adolescensior, *auxilior*, Calumnior, *consilior*, *copior*, Digla-  
dior, Glorior, Inficior, Meridior, Negorior, Prallior, *spatior*, *sua-*  
*vior*, *subsidiar* are of the first Conjugation.

Balneo, *beo*, Calceo, *creo*, *caneo*, Laqueo, *lineo*, Mco, Nau-  
leo, *nucleo*, Screo are likewise of the first.

But *Eo*, *Quo*, *Veneo*, are of the fourth Conjugation.

## VARIATION in the FIRST CONJUGATION.

Verbs of the first Conjugation are thus varied.

INDICATIVE MOOD Present tense singular.

I doc love.

**A** Mo-as-at. Plural. *amius-at-is-ant*.

Imperfect tense sing. I did love.

Amabam-abas-abat. Plur. *abamus-abatis-abant*.

Perfect tense sing. I have loved.

Amavi-avisti-avit. Plural. *avimus-avistis-* { *averunt*,  
or  
*avere*.

Pluperfect tense sing. I had loved.

Am-averā-averas-averat. Pl. *averamus-averatis-averāt*

Future tense sing. I shall or will love.

Amabo-abis-abit. Plu. *abimus-abitis-abunt*.

## IMPERATIVE MOOD Singular.

Love thou, Let him love, Love ye, Let them love.

Ama, } *amato*. Plu. { *Amate*, } *amanto*.  
amato, } *amatote*, }

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD Present tense Singular.

Si If I doc love.

Amem-es-et. Plural. *emus-etis-ent*.

Imperfect tense sing. If I did love.

Amarem-arcs-aret. Plur. *aremus-aretis-arent*.

Perfect tense sing. If I have loved.

Amaverim-averis-averit. P. *averimus-averitis-averint*.

## THE LATINE

*Pluperfect tense sing. If I had loved. Si*  
*Amavisse-avisses-avisset. P. avissemus-avissetis-avisset.*  
*Future tense sing. If I shall or will love. Si*  
*Amavero-averis-averit. Plu. averimus-averitis-averint.*

**INFINITIVE MOOD** *Present tense.*  
*Amare To love.*

*Perfect tense, amavisse, To have or had loved.*  
*Future tense, amaturum esse, to love hereafter.*  
*The first Supine, amatum, to love.*

Verbs of the second CONJUGATION varie thus.

**INDICATIVE MOOD** *Present tense sing,*  
*I doe teach.*

**D**oceo-es-et. Plural. emus-etis-ent.  
*Imperfect tense sing. I did teach.*  
*Doceram-ebas-ebat. Plur. ebanus-ebatis-ebant.*  
*Perfect tense sing. I have taught.*

*Docui-uisti-uit, Plu. uimus-uistis* { -uerunt  
 { -uere.

*Pluperfect tense sing. I had taught.*  
*Docueram-ueras-uerat. Plu. ueramus-ueratis-uerant.*  
*Future tense sing. I shall or will teach.*  
*Docebo-ebis-ebit. Plu. ebimus-ebitis-ebunt.*

**IMPERATIVE MOOD** Singular.

*Teach thou, Let him teach. Teach ye, Let them teach.*

*Doce* } doceto. Plu. { Docete } docento.  
*doceto* } docetote

**SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD** *Present tense Singular.*

*Si If I doe teach.*

*Doceram-eas-eat. Plur. eamus-eatis-eant.*

*Imperfect tense sing. If I did teach. Si*

*Docerem-eres-eret. Plu. eremus-eretis-erent.*

*Perfect tense sing. If I have taught. Si*

*Docuerim-ueris-uerit. Plu. uerimus-ueritis-uerint.*

*Pluperfect*

*Pluperfect tense sing. If I had taught.* Si  
*Docuisssem-uisses-uisset. Plu. uisssemus-uissetis-uissent.*  
*Future tense sing. If I shall or will teach.* Si  
*Docuero-ueris-eris. Plu. uerimus-ueritis-uerint.*

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

*Present tense. Docere, To teach.*  
*Perfect tense, docuisse, to have or had taught.*  
*Future tense, docturum esse, to teach hereafter.*  
*The first Supine, doctum, to teach.*

Verbs of the third CONJUGATION varie thus.

INDICATIVE MOOD Present tense Singular.

*I doe eat.*

<b>E</b> Do-is-it. Plural. imus-itis-unt. <i>but Fero fero, fert. Pl. ferimus, feris, ferunt,</i>	Fero.
<i>Imperfect tense sing. I did eat.</i>	
Edebam-ebas-ebat. Pl. ebamus-ebatis-ebant.	Ferebam.
<i>Perfect tense sing. I have eaten.</i>	
Edi-isti-it. Pl. imus-istis } -crunt. } -ere.	Tuli.
<i>Pluperfect tense sing. I had eaten.</i>	
Ederam-eras-erat. Pl. eramus-eratis-erant.	Tuleram.
<i>Future tense sing. I shall or will eat.</i>	
Edam-es-et. Pl. emus-etis-ent.	Feram.

IMPERATIVE MOOD Singular.

<i>Eat thou, Let him eat. Eat ye, Let them eat.</i>	
Ede or es } edito. Pl. { Edite or este } edunto.	Fer.
edito esto } editote estote }	So Dic, Duc, Fac.
<i>But Fer, ferto, Ferat. Pl. Ferte, fertote, Ferunto. Bring thou.</i>	

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD Present tense singular.

<i>If I doe eat.</i>	Si
Edam-as-at. Plural. amus-at-is-ant.	Feram.
<i>Imperfect tense sing. If I did eat.</i>	Si
Ederem-eres-eret. Pl. eremus-eratis-erent.	
<i>But Ferrem, ferres, ferret. Pl. Ferremus, feratis, ferrent.</i>	Ferrem.

## THE LATINE

	<i>Perfect tense sing. If I have eaten.</i>	Si
Tulerim.	<i>Ederim-eris-erit. Pl. erimus-eritis-erint.</i>	
	<i>Pluperfect tense sing. If I had eaten.</i>	Si
Tulissim.	<i>Edissem-isses-isset. Pl. issemus-issetis-issent.</i>	
	<i>Future tense sing. If I shall or will eat.</i>	Si
Tulero.	<i>Edero-eris-erit. Pl. erimus-eritis-erint.</i>	

INFINITIVE MOOD *Present tense.*

Ferre.	<i>Edere or esse To eat. But Ferre To bring.</i>
Tulisse.	<i>Perfect tense, Edisse, to have or had eaten.</i>
Latitum	<i>Future tense, Elurum esse, to eat hereafter.</i>
esse. Latu.	<i>The first Supine, Esam to eat.</i>

Verbs of the fourth CONJUGATION are thus varied.

INDICATIVE MOOD *Present tense singular.*

*I doe hear.*

So Fio.

All the Compounds of except *audire*.

Fiebam.

But the Perfect tense is *Factus fui*. Pluperfect tense *Factus fueram*, supplied by *f* participle.

**A**udio-is-it. Plural. *imus-is-iunt*. But *Eo is it*. Pl *imus, ita, eunt*. So likewise *Quero & nequeo*.  
*Imperfect tense sing. I did hear.*

*Audiebam-iebas-iebat. Plu. iebamus-iebatis-iebant.*  
But *iebam, iebas, iebat* Pl. *iebamus, iebatis, iebant* So *Quiba & Nequiba*.

*Perfect tense sing. I have heard.*

*Audiui-isti-it. Plu. iuimus-iuistis* } *-iverunt.*  
or  
} *-ivero.*

*Pluperfect tense sing. I had heard.*

*Audiveram-iveras-iverat. Pl. iveramus-iveratis-iverant.*

*Future tense sing. I shall or will hear.*

*Audiam-ies-iet. Plu. iemus-ietis-ient.* But *Ito, itis, ibit*. Pl. *ibimus, ibitis, ibunt*. So *Quiro, Nequiro*.

Fiam.

IMPERATIVE MOOD *Singular.*

Si *Fito be thou made*. *Fito let him be made*.  
*Pio Fito be ye made*. *Fiant let them be made*.

*Hear thou, Let him hear. Hear ye, Let them hear.*

*Audi* { *audito*. Plu. { *Audite audiunto.*  
*audito* } *auditoro* } But, *cunto, Let them goe*  
SUB-

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD Present tense sing.

If I do hear.

Si

Audiam-ias-iat. Pl. iamus-iatis-iant.

Fiam.

Imperfect tense sing. If I did hear.

Si

Audirem-ires-iret. Pl. iremus-iretis-irent.

Fierem.

Perfect tense sing. If I have heard.

Si

Audiverim-iveris-iverit. Pl. iverimus-iveritis-iverint.

Pluperfect tense sing. If I had heard.

Si

Audivissem-ivisses-ivisset. Pl. ivissemus-ivissetis-ivissent.

Future tense sing. If I shall or will hear.

Si

Audi vero-iveris-iverit. Pl. iverimus-iveritis-iverint.

ed, Si. Falsus fuisset. Future tense supplied, Si. Falsus fuero.

But Si. Eam, eam, est. Pl. eamus, estis, eant. If I do go. So that Eo in all tenses, not let down expressly, is only the ending of audio, which you have in Italian letters. Perfect tense supplied is Si. Falsus, sine im. P. uperl. supplied.

INFINITIVE MOOD Present tense.

Fieri.

Audire To hear.

Perfect tense, Audivisse, to have or had heard.

Future tense, Auditorum esse, to hear hereafter.

First Supine, Auditum to hear.

Perfect tense, Factum fuisse. Future tense, Factum iri. Later Supine, Factu.

A Child may read, I write F. or, if he put F before the Ending of Audio, except in Futurum, fieri, and the supplied tenses

Sum and his Compounds, and Nolo, Volo, Malo, which end alike in some tenses, are thus varied.

INDICATIVE MOOD Present tense sing. I am.

Sum, es, est. Plural. sumus, estis, sunt. So

Possum, I can potes, potest. P. possumus, potestis, possunt. They can.

But Volo, I will, vu, vult, Pl. volumus, vultis, volunt. They will.

Nolo, I will not, non-vu, non-vult P. nolimus non-vultis, nolunt.

Malo, mavu, mavult P. malumus, mavultis, malunt I had rather.

Imperfect tense sing. we were, ye were, they were.

Eram, I was, eras, erat. Pl. Eramus, eratis, erant.

So. Aisem, Desum, fuisem, Subsum, &c. But Potum, prodes, &c. for better sound like.

So Poteram.

But Vol Nolebam-ebas-ebat. Plur. ehamus-ebatis-ebant.

Mal

Perfect tense sing. I have bin.

Fui-isti-uit. Plur. uimus-istis } -uerunt or -uere.

So Vol-nol-mal-Pot.

So Vol-nol-  
mal Pot.

Potero.

*Pluperfect tense* sing. I had bin.

*Fueram-ueras-uerat.* Pl. *ueramus-ueratis-uerant.*

*Future tense* sing. I shall or will be.

*Ero,cris,erit.* Plur. *Erimus,eritis,erunt.*

But } Vol  
Nolam-es-et. Pl. *emus-etis-ent.*  
Mal

IMPERATIVE MOOD Singular.

*Esto* be thou, *Esto* let him be. Pl. *Estote* be ye,  
*Sunto* let them be. *Possim,Volo, Mals* have no Imperative: But *Noli,nolito*, Do not thou. Pl. *Nolite,nolitote*, Do not ye.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD *Present tense* singular.

If I am.

Si

So Vol-nol-mal  
Possim.

*Sim-is-it.* Plur. *imus-itis-int.*

*Imperfect tense* sing. If I were.

Si

So Vell-nell-  
mall-Poss.

*Essem-es-et.* Plu. *emus-etis-ent.*

*Perfect tense* sing. If I have bin.

Si

So Vol-nel-mal-  
Pot.

*Fuerm-ueris-uerit.* Pl. *uerimus-ueritis-uerint.*

*Pluperfect tense.* If I had bin.

Si

So Vol-nol-mal-  
Pot.

*Fuisssem-uisses-uisset.* Pl *uisssemus-uissetis-uissent.*

*Future tense* sing. If I shall or will be. Si

So Vol-nol-mal-  
Pot.

*Fuero-ueris-uerit.* Pl. *uerimus-ueritis-uerint.*

INFINITIVE MOOD *Present tense*, *Esse*, to be.

*Posse*, to be able. *Velle,nolle,malle.*

*Perfect tense*, *Fuisse*, to have or had bin. So *Potuisse,voluisse,noluisse,maluisse.*

*Future tense.* Fore or futurum *esse*, which the other was,

Verbs in Or of the first CONJUGATION  
vary thus.

INDICATIVE MOOD *Present tense* singular.

I am loved.

Amor

**A**mor<sup>aris</sup><sub>arc</sub> } atur. Plural. amur-amini-antur.

Miror I do wonder.

*Imperfect tense sing. I was loved.*

Amabar<sup>abaris</sup><sub>abare</sub> } abatur. Pl. abamur-abamini-abantur.

Mirabar I did wonder.

*Perfect tense supplied, I have been loved. Sing.*

Amatus<sup>a</sup> fui, fuisti, fuit, Pl. Amati fuimus, fuistis, fuerunt.  
But in Deponents<sup>b</sup> Miratus sum, es, est, Pl. ati sumus, estis, sunt.

<sup>a</sup> For sum joyed to a Participle of the Perfect tense passive cannot signify I have but I am.

*Pluperfect tense supplied, I had been loved. Sing.*

Amatus fueram, fueras, fueras, Pl. ati fueramus, fueratis, fuerant.  
But<sup>c</sup> Miratus eram, eras, erat. Pl. ati eramus, eratis, erant.

<sup>b</sup> I have wondered.

*Future tense Sing. I shall or will be loved.*

Amabor<sup>aberis</sup><sub>abere</sub> } abitur. Pl. abimur-abimini-abuntur.

For sum joyed to a Dependent Participle, hath the signification of fut.

### IMPERATIVE MOOD Singular.

*Be thou loved, Let him be loved, Let us be loved, Let them be loved.*

Amare<sup>a</sup> } amator, Plur. { Am } amini-amantor.  
Amator<sup>b</sup> }

Mirabor I shall or will wonder.

Mirare<sup>c</sup> } wonder  
mirator<sup>d</sup> } thou.

### SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD Present tense Singular.

*If I am loved.*

Si

Amer<sup>-eris</sup><sub>-ere</sub> } -etur. Pl. emur-emin-entur.

Si

Mirer if I

*Imperfect tense sing. If I were loved.*

Si

do wonder.

Amarer<sup>-arcris</sup><sub>-arere</sub> } -aretur. Pl. aremur-aremini-arentur.

Si

Mirarer if I did wonder.

*Perfect tense supplied. Sing. If I have been loved.*

Amatus fuerim, fueris, fueris, Pl. ati fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.  
But Miratus<sup>d</sup> sim, sis, sit. Pl. ati simus, sitis, sint.

<sup>d</sup> or fuerim.

*Pluperfect tense supplied. Sing. If I had been loved.*

Amatus<sup>a</sup> fuisset, fuisset, fuisset, Pl. ati fuissetis, fuissetis, fuissetis.  
But Miratus<sup>b</sup> essem, esset, esset. Pl. ati essemus, essetis, essetis.

Si

<sup>a</sup> or essem.  
<sup>b</sup> or fuisset.

*Future tense supplied. Sing. If I shall or will be loved.*

Amatus<sup>c</sup> fuero, fueris, fueris, Pl. ati fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.  
Miratus<sup>d</sup> ero, eris, eris. Pl. ati erimus, eritis, erint.

Si

<sup>c</sup> or ero.  
<sup>d</sup> or fuero.

### INFINITIVE MOOD Present tense,

Amari to be loved.

Mirari to

Perfect wonder.



Miratum esse or  
fuisse, To have  
or had won-  
dered.

Perfect tense, Amatum fuisse, **To have or had bin**  
loved.

Future tense, Amatum iri, **To be loved hereafter.**  
Later Supine, Amatu, **To be loved.**

### Verbs in Or of the second CONJUGATION.

#### INDICATIVE MOOD Present tense singular.

I am taught.

Vereor I **DO**ceor { -eris } -ctur. Pl. emur-emini-entur.  
do fear. { -ere }

Imperfect tense sing. I was taught.

Verebar I Docebar { -ebaris } -ebatur. P. ebamur-ebimini-ebantur  
did fear. { -ebere }

Perfect tense supplied. I have been taught. Sing.

e Very seldom  
sum.  
for fui.

Doctus e fui, fuisti, fuit. Pl. ti fuimus, fuistis, fuerunt, or fuere. But  
Vericus i sum, es, est. Pl. ti sumus, estis, sumus. I have feared.

Pluperfect tense supplied; I had bin taught. Sing.

Doctus fueram, fueras, fuerat. Pl. ti fueramus, fueratis, fuerant. But  
Vericus eram, eras, erat. Pl. ti eramus, eratis, erant. I had feared.

Future tense sing. I shall or will be taught.

Verebor I Docebor { -eberis } -ebimur. P. ebitur-ebimini-ebuntur.  
shall or will fear. { -ebere }

#### IMPERATIVE MOOD Singular.

Be thou taught, Let him be taught, Be ye taught, Let them be taught

Vere { fear } Docere { docetor. Plur. Docemini, docentor.  
Veretur { thou. docetor }

#### SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD Present tense sing.

If I am taught.

si Verear If Docear { -earis } -eatur. Pl. eamur-eminini-eantur.  
I do fear. { -ere }

Imperfect tense sing. If I were taught.

si Vereer If Docerer { -ereris } -eretur. Pl. eremur-eremini-erentur.  
I did fear. { -erere }

Perfect tense supplied Sing. If I have been taught.

Doctus fuerim, fueris, fueris. Pl. ti fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.  
g or fueris. But Vericus i sum, sis, sit. Pl. ti sumus, sitis, sint.

Pluperfect



*Pluperfect tense supplied sing.* If I had been taught, **Si**  
*Doctus fuisssem, fuisses, fuisset, Pl. ti fuisssemus, fuissetis, fuissent.*  
*But Veritus<sup>a</sup> essem, esses, esset, Pl. ti essemus, essetis, essent.* *a or fuisssem.*  
*Future tense supplied, Sing.* If I shall or will be taught, **Si**  
*Doctus fuero, fueris, fuerit, Pl. ti fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint, But*  
*Veritus<sup>b</sup> ero, eris, erit, Pl. ti erimus, eritis, erunt.* If I shall or *b or fuero.*  
*will fear.*

**INFINITIVE MOOD Present tense,** Vereri to  
 Doceri, **To be taught.** fear.  
*Perfect tense Doctum fuisse, To have or had been* Veritum  
*taught.* esse or fuisse  
*Future tense Doctum iri, To be taught hereafter.* to have or  
*Later Supine Doctus, To be taught.* had feared.

## Verbs in Or of the third CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE MOOD Present tense singular.

I am eaten.

**E**dor { -eris } -itur, Pl. imur-imini-untur.

Imperfect tense sing. I was eaten.

**E**dobar { -ebaris } -ebatur, Pl. ebamur-ebamini-ebantur.

Perfect tense supplied. Sing. I have bin eaten.

*E*sus c *fui, fuisti, fuit, Pl. i fuimus, fuistis, fuerunt, or fuere, But*  
*Locutus c sum, es, est, Pl. ti sumus, estis, sunt. I have spoken.*

Pluperfect tense supplied. Sing. I had bin eaten.

*E*sus *fueram, fueras, fuerat, Pl. i fueramus, fueratis, fuerant, But*  
*Locutus c eram, eras, erat, Pl. ti eramus, eratis, erant. I had spoken.*

Future tense sing. I shall or will be eaten.

*E*dar { -eris } -etur, Pl. emur-emin-entur.

IMPERATIVE MOOD Singular.

Be thou eaten, Let him be eaten, Be ye eaten, Let them be eaten.

*E*dere? Editor. Pl. Edimini, Eduntor.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD Present tense singular.

If I am eaten.

Edar

Loquor I  
do speak.

*f* But Feror,  
*feris or ferre,*  
*feritur, Pl. &c.*

Loquebar

I did speak

*f* Ferebar,

&amp;c.

Very seldom  
*sum* (as before -  
 it hath bin said)  
 only by a Pl.

gure.

*d* Or *fui.**f* Per *f* Latos*fui**f* Plup. Latos*fueram**c* Or *fueram,**f* But *per,***Loquar I**

shall or will

speak.

Loquere *f* speakloquitor *f* thou.*f* Das *ferre,*

fator. fator.

pl. &amp;c.

Si Loquar <i>if</i> I do speak.	Edar { -aris } -are } -atur. Pl. amur-amini-antur.	Imperfect tense sing. <i>If I were eaten.</i>	Si
Si Loquerer <i>if I did speak</i> f Latus fuerim f or fuerim.	Ederer { -eris } -ere } -etur. Pl. eremur-eremini-erentur.	Perfect tense supplied, Sing. <i>If I have bin eaten.</i> f Esus fuerim, fueru fuerit. Pl. i fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint. But Locutus i sum, sis, sit. Pl. ti sumus, sitis, sint. <i>If I have spoken.</i> Pluperfect tense supplied. <i>If I had bin eaten.</i> Sing. f Latus fuisset, f Esus fuisset, fuisset, fuisset, Pl. i fuissetus, fuissetis, fuisset But a or fuissetus. Locutus a esset, esset, esset. Pl. ti essemus, essetis, esset. <i>If I had spoken.</i>	Si
f Latus fuero b or fuero.	Future tense supplied <i>If I shall or will be eaten.</i> Sing. f Esus fuero, fueris, fuerit. Pl. i fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint. But Locutus ero, eris, erit. Pl. ti erimus, eritis, erunt. <i>If I shall or will speak.</i>		Si
Loqui <i>to speak</i> Locutum esse or fuisse to ave or has spoken. f Fe-ri. f Latu fuisse. f Latum iri. f Latu.	INFINITIVE MOOD Present tense, f Edi, To be eaten. Perfect tense, f Esu fuisse, to have or had bin eaten. Future tense, f Esu iri, to be eaten hereafter. Later supine, f Esu, to be eaten.		

Verbs of the fourth CONJUGATION vary thus.

INDICATIVE MOOD Present tense singular,  
*I am heard.*

Blandior i do flatter.	Audior { -iris } -ire } -itur. Pl. imur-imini-iuntur.	Imperfect tense sing. <i>I was heard.</i>
Bládiebar I did flatter.	Audiebar { -iebaris } -iebare } -iebatur. Pl. iebar-iebamini-iebant.	Perfect tense supplied, sing. <i>I have bin heard</i> Auditus fui, fuisti, fuit. Pl. ti fuimus, fuistis, fuerunt, or fuere But Blanditus e sum, es, est. Pl. ti sumus, estis, sumi. <i>I have flattered.</i> Pluperfect tense supplied, sing. <i>I had bin heard.</i> Auditus fueram, fueras, fuerat. Pl. ti fueramus, fueratis, fuerant. But Blanditus d eram, eras, erat. Pl. ti eramus, eratis, erant. <i>I had flattered.</i> Future tense sing. <i>I shall or will be heard.</i>

Audiar

Audiar { -ieris } -ietur. Pl. iemur-iemini-ientur.  
-iere

Blandiar I  
shall or will  
flatter.

# IMPERATIVE MOOD Singular.

Be thou heard, Let him be heard, Be ye heard, Let them be heard.

Audire, } Auditor. Pl. Audimini, audiuntor.  
auditor,

Blandire } flatter  
blanditor } thou.

# SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD Present tense singular.

If I am heard.

Si

Audiar { -iaris } -iatur. Pl. iamur-iamini-iantur.  
-iare

Si  
Blandiar  
If I do flatter.

Imperfect tense sing. If I were heard.

Si

Audirer { -ireris } -iretur. Pl. iremur-iremini-irentur.  
-irere

Si  
Blandirer  
If I did flatter.

Perfect tense supplied, sing. If I have bin heard.

Si

Auditus fuerim, fueris, fueris. Pl. ti fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint. But  
Blanditus es sim, sis, sis. Pl. ti simus, sitis, sint. If I have flattered.

or fuerim.

Pluperfect tense supplied, sing. If I had bin heard.

Si

Auditus fuisset, fuisset, fuisset. Pl. ti fuissetis, fuissetis, fuissent.  
But Blanditus essem, esset, esset. Pl. ti essemus, essetis, essent.

for fuisset  
or fueris, there  
is no need that  
Children should  
say both, but  
sometimes the  
other, according  
to the discretion  
of the Master.

Future tense supplied, sing. If I shall or will be heard

Si

Auditus fuero, fueris, fueris. Pl. ti fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.  
Blanditus ero, eris, eris. Pl. ti erimus, eritis, erunt. If I shall or  
will flatter.

Blandiri to  
flatter.

# INFINITIVE MOOD Present tense, Audiri, To be heard.

Perfect tense, Auditum fuisse, to have or had bin  
heard.

Blandirum  
esse or fuisse to  
have or have flas-  
tered.

Future tense, Auditum iri, to be heard hereafter.

Later Supine, Auditum, to be heard.



lum, Fateor fassus sum, but the Compounds *sit*eor & *fess*us sum, *Misereor misertus* sum, *Reor ratus* sum, *Tueor* *tutus* sum. *Mereor meritus* sum or *merui*

*Libet libuit* & *libitum* est, *Licet licuit* & *licitum* est, *Pudet puduit* & *puditum* est, *Piget piguit* & *pigitum* est, *Pertadet pertaduit* & *pertasum* est, *Miseret miser-*  
*tum* est.

*Polleo, nideo, glabreo, densco, flaveo, livco, cluëo, medeor, mæreo* & *liquet* want both perfect tense and Supine.

<sup>a</sup> *Arceo, egeo, pateo, timeo, Algeo alsi, conniveo con-* <sup>a</sup> But *exercitum*  
& *coercitum*.  
*nivi* or *connixi*, *Ferveo servi* or *servi*, *Frigeo frixi*,  
*Fulgeo fulsi*, *Langueo langui*, *Liqueo licui*, *Luceo luxi*,  
*Neo nevi*, *Paveo pavi*, *Pendeo pependi*, *Strideo stridi*,  
*Turgeo tursi*, *Urgeo ursi*. And all neuters making  
their perfect tense in *ui* have no Supines, Except *Ca-*  
*reo, nocco, caleo, Pareo, doleo, valeo, Placeo*, also *Lateo*  
& *Taceo*, yet the Compounds of these two want  
their Supines.

The third Conjugation hath no other Verbs, but  
these following and their Compounds, *Whereof*  
*some end in*

*Scribo scripsi scriptum*, so *Nubo* <sup>b</sup> *nupsi nuptum*, *Bi-*  
*bo bibi bibitum*, so *Glubo*, *Cumbo cubui cubitum*, whose  
Compounds rather are in use.

*Duco duxi ductum*, so *dico*, *Ico ici ictum*, *Vinco vici*  
*viçtum*, *Parco peperci* & *parsi parçitum* & *parsum*.

*Cresco crevi cretum*, so *Quiesco* <sup>d</sup> *suesco, nosco*, But  
*Cognosco* & *Agnosco* make their supines *cognitum* &  
*agnitum*: *Pasco pavi pastum*, but *Dispesco dispecui*  
*dispecitum* so *Compesco* All inceptives are of this  
Conjugation.

*Edo edi esum*, so *Cudo, mando, scando, prehendo, ac-*  
*cendo, incendo, defendo, offendo. Cedo cessi cessum, Ca-*  
*do cecidi casum, Clauao clausi clau-*  
*sum*, so *Plando, divido, ludo, ludo, Rado, rodo, vado,*  
*trudo,*

Bo.

<sup>b</sup> & *nupta sum.*  
<sup>c</sup> *Incumbo, oc-*  
*cumbo, decumbo,*  
*procumbo, con-*  
*cumbo.*

Co.

Sco.

<sup>d</sup> *suesus sum.*

Bo.

*Comedo some-*  
*times hath co-*  
*mesum.*

\* also *tensum*.**Cōpounds**

a Such as be of  
this Conjugation  
which are all  
brought down.

**Go.**\* **Guo.**\* **Ho.***finxi*

b *Compungo,*  
*dispingo.*

**Lo.**c or *alium.*

d *Excello, Pra-*  
*cello.*

**Mo.****No.**

a *Accino, accino,*  
*fuccino, recino.*

**Po.****Que.**

*trudo, Fundo fudi fustum, Findo fidi fissum, so Scindo, Pando pandi passum, Pendo pependi pensum, so \* Tendo, Pedo pepedi peditum, Tundo tutudi tunsun the Compounds tustum. Credo, credidi creditum; so Abdo, vendo, edo, Reddo, perdo, dedo, subdo, indo, trado, Prodo, obdo, addo & Condo the Compounds of Do, But Abscendo, abscondi & abscondidi, absconsun & absconditum.*

Go guo ho change into xi and etum, as Rego, *tego, affligo, infligo, \* Distinguo* and his brethren: *Plango, cingo, tingo, fungo, ungo, emungo, \* Traho, veho.* But *Fingo fixi fictum, so mingo, pingo, stringo, ringo. Frigo frixi frictum & frixum, Figo fixi fixum, Legō legi lectum.* But *Intelligo intellexi, so Diligo, negligo, Ago egi actum, Frango fregi fractum, Tango tetegi tactum, Pango pepigi & panxi pactum, the Compounds pegi.* Except *Depango depanxi, so Oppango, circum-pango, repango. Mergo mersi mersum, so tergo, spargo, Pungo pupugi & punxi punctum, so Repango.* But his b brethren only punxi.

*Colo colui cultum, so Occulo, Consulo, Molo molui molitum, so c Alo, Sallo salli salsum, Fallo fefelli falsum: d Cello cellui celsun, in use only in the Compounds. Percello perculi percussun. Vello velli & vulsi vultun, Pello pepuli pulsum.*

*Como compsi comptum, so promo, demo, sumo, Vomō vomui vomitum, so fremo, gemo, Premo pressi pressun, Emo emi emptum.*

*Sperno spreui spretun, so decerno and his brethren, Sterno stravi stratum. Sino sivi situn. Lino levi litun. Contemno contempsi contemptun. Pono posui positun. Gigno genui genitun. Cano cecini cantun, the Compounds a crui, centun.*

*Carpo carpsi carptun, so serpo, repo, scalpo, sculpo. But Rumpo rupi ruptun. Strepo strepui strepitun.*

*Coquo coxi coctun, Linguo liqui lictun.*

*Sero*







*tior passus, Proficiscor profectus, Queror questus, Revertor reversus, Sequor secutus, Tuor tuum, Ulciscor ultus, Utor usus.*

## DEFECTIVES.

*Vergo, fido, tollo, and his Compounds, Cerno to see, Furo, Glisco, Hisco, Fatisco, Labasco, Quinisco, Vescor, Liquor, Reminiscor, Divertor, Prævertor, Ringor, and all Inceptives made of Nouns want the Perfect tenses and Supines, but Inceptives of Verbs borrow them of their primitives.*

*Ango anxī, so clango, ningo, sugo; Antecello antecellui, Dego degi, Disco didici; Incesso incesse, Lambo lambi, Malo malui, so Nolo, volo, tremo, sterto, Metuo metui, so annuo and his \* brethren, respuo, ingruo, congruo.*

*Posco poposci, Prodigio prodegi, Psallo psalli, Sægo sæge, Scabo scabi, sapio sapui & sapiui, Strido stridi, so rudo; Refello refelli, and the Compounds of <sup>a</sup> cado want their Supines, Except Occasum.*

*Verbs of the fourth Conjugation simple and Compound make the perfect tense and Supine by changing io into rui and itum.*

*Except whether Simple or Compound Venio veni ventum, Sentio sensi sensum, Vincio vinxi victum, Fulcio fulsi fultum, Sepio <sup>b</sup> sepsi septum, Cambio, camfi campsum, Haurio hausi <sup>c</sup> haustum, Sarcio sarfi sartum, so farcio, Sancio <sup>d</sup> sanxi sanctum, <sup>e</sup> Salio to leap, salij & salui saltum, the Compounds filij, filui & sulum, Punio <sup>f</sup> punij, Amicio amicum amictum, Sepelio sepultum, Singultio singultum, Raucio rausi rausum, Aperio aperui apertum, so Operio, Comperio comperi compertum, so reperio, Experior expertus iam, so Opperior, Assentior assensus, Metior mensus, Ordior orsus, Fio factus iam.*

*Ferio & Comperior actively taken, and all Meditatives, unless Parturio & Esurio want their Perfect tense and therefore the Supines.*

*Gestio*

<sup>b</sup> & sepsi.  
<sup>c</sup> Haurius  
<sup>d</sup> anciently san-  
civi.  
<sup>e</sup> To season  
with salt, it  
makes salui &  
saluum regu-  
larly.  
<sup>f</sup> & punitus sum

*Gestio gestivi, Profilio, Absilio, Veneo & veni* want the Supines. 2 For *veniam* is a Noun. See Farn. p. 42.

### Rules touching Composition.

*Premo, specio, frango, Rego, sedeo, pango, Lego, emo, jacio, fateor, capio, lacio, Ago* also *& facio* compounded with a preposition change the first vowel of the present tense, and the tenses derived from it into i, except *Circumago, satago, perago, circumpango, oppango, repango, depango, supersedeo, circumsedeo, perlego, prelego, sublego, relego, translego, allego, & Coemo*, which keep their vowel itill, and *Cogo, Dego, Pergo, Surgo*, which lose their middle syllable.

Some change the vowel in every tense.

1. *Calco* makes <sup>a</sup> *culco*, <sup>b</sup> *Causo* *cuso*, <sup>c</sup> *Claudo*, *cludo*. 2 *Inculo*. b *In-*  
cuso, c *Includo*.  
d *Explodo*.  
e *Dino*, f *In-*  
cutio, g *Injulo*.  
h *Insculpo*.  
i *Contingo*.  
k *Inaugo*.  
*AEstimo* makes  
existimo.  
l *Continuo*, m *In-*  
filio, n *Constituo*  
y *Inhibeo*.  
<sup>d</sup> *Plauldo* *plodo*, *Lavo* <sup>e</sup> *luo*, *Quatio* <sup>f</sup> *cutio*, *Salto* <sup>g</sup> *sulto*,  
*& Scalpo* <sup>h</sup> *sculpo* in composition.  
2. <sup>i</sup> *Tango*, <sup>k</sup> *egco*, <sup>l</sup> *teneo*, <sup>m</sup> *salio*, <sup>n</sup> *statuo*, <sup>o</sup> *cano*, <sup>p</sup> *lao*.  
<sup>q</sup> *Quero*, <sup>r</sup> *habeo*, <sup>s</sup> *lateo*, <sup>t</sup> *taseo*, <sup>u</sup> *sapio*, <sup>v</sup> *cado*, <sup>x</sup> *cado*.  
And *rapio* their first vowel change to i,  
*Displiceo* adde, But put *Posthabeo* by.

o *Accino*, p *Illido*, q *Requiro*, r *Deliteo*, s *Conticeo*, t *Desipio*, u *Accido*, x *Occido*, y *Inhibeo*.

3. *Dejero, compesco, dispesco, pejero, anheio, Perpetior, commendo, discepto, atque refello*,  
<sup>2</sup> *Carpo*, <sup>a</sup> *patro*, <sup>b</sup> *scando*, <sup>c</sup> *damno*, <sup>d</sup> *pario*, <sup>e</sup> *sacro*, <sup>f</sup> *traſto*, 2 *Discepo*.  
a *Perpetro*.  
b *Acendo*.  
c *Contemno*.  
d *Repetio*.  
<sup>g</sup> *Grador*, <sup>h</sup> *arceo*, <sup>i</sup> *farcio*, <sup>k</sup> *ſpargo*, <sup>l</sup> *partio*, <sup>m</sup> *laſto*,  
Change a to e, Except *Pertraſto, ablaſto, retraſto*.

e *Conſecro*, f *Devello*, g *Ingreſſor*, h *Conveo*, i *Inſerco*, k *Inſpergo*, l *Imperſio*, ſometimes *Im-*  
partio, m *Alitio*.

4. The Syllable that doubles in the perfect tense of the simple verb, doubles not in the supines, nor in the perfect tense or Supines of their Compounds, Except in *Præcurro, excurro, procuro*, and the Compounds of <sup>o</sup> *Disco* & <sup>p</sup> *Posco*. n *Reſpondeo* ra-  
ſponſi. o *ſpo-*  
ſponſum. p *ſpo-*  
ſponſum. q *ſpo-*  
ſponſum. r *ſpo-*  
ſponſum. s *ſpo-*  
ſponſum. t *ſpo-*  
ſponſum. u *ſpo-*  
ſponſum. v *ſpo-*  
ſponſum. x *ſpo-*  
ſponſum. y *ſpo-*  
ſponſum.

ſaſum. o *Fertilis* not *perit*.

5. <sup>p</sup> *Ago*, <sup>p</sup> *frango*, <sup>p</sup> *teneo*, <sup>p</sup> *tango*, keep their own vowel. p *Perallum*, per-  
ſaſum, contem-  
ſum, conſaſum.

q Compromissio,  
conapressio, con-  
pressio.

i Consectio.

i Consultatio.

i Instans.

ell in the Supines of their Compounds: Other  
Supines keep the vowell of the Perfect tense; Ex-  
cept the Compounds of *Can*, *Salio*, *Sero-sevi*.

These Verbs following have scarce any whole tense.

Præs Indic. *Aio*, *ai*, *ait*. Pl. *aiunt*. Imperfect. *Aiebam*, *aie-  
bas*, *aiebat*, Pl. *aiebamus*, *aiebatis*, *aiebant*. Præs. Subj. *Aias*, *aiat*,  
Pl. *aiant*, *aiant*. Part. *aens*

Præs. Inquam *inquis*, *inquis*, Pl. *Inquimus*, *inquitis*, *inquunt*.  
Imperf. *Inquirebat*, *Inquirebant*, & *erit*. *Inquisti*, *inquis*. Fut. *In-  
quies*, *inquiet*. Imper. *Inque inquito*.

*Faxim* & *Faxo faxu faxit*, for *fecerim* & *fecero feceris feceris*,  
as *adaxiatu* used for *adegerim* by an Archerisme.

*Ausim*, *ausi*, *ausit*, & *ausim*. In the perfect tense of the Sub-  
junctive,

Indic. Præs. *Quæso*, P. *quæsumus*.

Imperat.	{	Ave	{	Pl	{	Ave	{	Infinitive	{	Avere.			
											Ave	Ave	Ave
											Salve	Salve	Salve
		salveto,				salvete				Salvere.			
		salveto,				salvete				Salvere.			

and in the Future of the Indicative, *Salvebis*.

Imper. *Apage*, Pl. *Apagite*. So *Cedo*, Pl. *Cedite*.

*Insi* for *Cepit* is no further varied.

*Ouat* & *ovans* and no more.

*Dor* & *fer* *Der* & *fer* are out of use. So *Sci* the Imper. of  
*Scio* & *Fare*,

I hate and have  
hated.

I know and have  
known.

*Odi*, *Cepi*, *Memini*, have no other tenses but what come  
from the perfect tense. Except in the Imperative Mood, *Me-  
mento* & *memento*. But all of them have the English both of  
the present and perfect tense. So likewise we render *Novi*,

### The Species.

1. Inceptives or Inchoatives in *scio*, as *Labaſco*, *caleſco*, *inge-  
miſco*, which are all formed of the second person Sing. of the pre-  
sent tense by adding *co*, as of *frigeſco*.

2. Frequentatives in *to*, *so*, *xo*, *co*, & *tor*, All of the 1. Conju-  
gation besides *Viſo*, *texo*, *nexo*, and for the most part come of  
the latter supine, as *Diſtino*, *pulſo*, *vexo*, *vellico*, *ſeſtor*.

3. Deſideratives or Meditatives in *urio* as *leſurio*. All of the  
fourth Conjugation, and come of the latter supine by adding *rio*.

4. Diminutives in *illo* and *iſſo*, as *ſorbillo*, *piſiſſo*, and some in *co*,  
as *altico* of the first Conjugation.

Imitatives

Imitatives in *isso, izo, & or, as Patriſſo or Patri-o, Pergræcor*  
all of the first Conjugation.

5.

### The Figure of a Verb.

A Verb is either Simple or Compound, as *Amo, adamo*, Some Compounds have out-lined their Simples, as *Exsuperior, Comperior, Expedio, impedio, imbuo, compello, congruo, appello, incendo, accendo, ingruo, infligo, affligo, castigo, insingo, impleo, percello*, and others above mentioned.

### Of a Participle.

A Participle is a part of speech, derived of a Verb, varied in case, and signifying time.

There are four Participles.

One of the Present tense ending in *ans, ens or iens*, Declined like *Felix*, and comes of the Imperfect tense of the Indicative Mood by changing *bam* into *ns*.

A Participle of the Future in *rus* which comes of the latter supine by adding *rus*. All in *us* as *Domus*.

A Participle of the Præter tense which ends in *tus, sus, and xus*, besides *mortuus*, and comes of the latter Supine by adding *s*.

A Participle of the Future in *dus*, which comes of the Participle of the Present tense by changing *s* into *dus*.

To this Participle belong 3 voices called Gerunds in *di, do, and dum*, being of the same nature with it. For we say indifferently *cum scribendi epistolam* or *scribende epistola*. *Eo ad emendam equam* or *emendam equam*. *Scriptis mihi de reddendo pecuniam* or *reddenda pecunia*.

Participles in *ns* are declined as *Felix*, in *us* as *Bonus*:

So with his Compounds hath *iens euntem euntis, &c.* except *ambio, ambiens, ientem, &c.*

Some Participles of the Perfect tense, Nenters in *\* or* signify passively as *testatus, mensus, meditatus, oblitus, adeptus, &c.* \* Deponents.

Of some Nenters in *o* come participles of the Perfect tense and Future in *dus, status, decursus, vigilans, audendus, carendus, cavendus, delendus, erubescendus, panitendus, &c.*

Some of Passives signify actively *circumspectus, consideratus, falsus,*

*falsus, disertus, profusus, and some Neuters as tacitus, cautus,*

Some Participles are formed irregularly *pariturus, nasciturus, sonaturus, arguiturus, eriturus, moriturus, oriturus,*

Some Adjectives are like Participles, *togatus, tunicatus,*

Of an Adverb.

**A**N Adverb is an undeclined part of speech, which explaineth a Verb, Adjective or Participle, and sometime it self, as *Pulchre pingit, valde doctus, Nimis inclementer.*

Whenever they encrease or diminish in signification.

Adverbs derived of Adjectives are for the most part compared, and sometimes Natives, as *Doctè doctius doctissime, Sapè sapius sapissime.*

*Time. Place. Num. Order. Affir. Ask. Calling. Swear. Comp. Remit. Mox, hic, bis, primo, nã, cur, heus, pol, magis, ægre, Exhor. wishing, gathering, excluding, diversifying, chusing, severing, Eja, utinam, pariter, tantum, secus, imo, scorsim, Necnon, likeness, doubting, excepting, restraining, showing, Præsto, itidem, forsan, non-solum, quatenus, ecce.*

*Chance. Quantity.* <sup>Of a thing not perfect,</sup> *extending, quality, enclit. denying.*

*Forte, Satis, ferme, nimio, graviter, que, nequaquam.*

Of time, *Nuper, dudum, jampridem, nudius tertius, pridie, heri, jam, nunc, hodie, cras, postridie, mox, statim, dum, quum, quando, quamdiu, subinde, olim, donec, nondum.*

Of place, *Hic, illic, istuc ubi, ibi, intus, foris, nusquam, ubique, ubivis, Huc, illuc, istuc, intro, foras, sursum, deorsum, Hinc, illinc, istinc, Inde, aliunde, superne, calitus, funditus, hac, illac, istar, quacunque.*

Of number, *Semel, bi, ter, quater, quingules, &c. decies, vigesies, or vices, centies, milies, toties.*

Of order, *Primo, secundo, &c. Inde deinde, denique, postremo.*

Of asking, *Quando, quamdiu, quoad, quousque, cur, quare, quomobrem, ubi, unde, quo, qua, quousque, quomodo, ut & quam for quomodo, an, num, ne, the Enclitic.*

Of affirming, *Certe, etiam, maxime, sane, profecto, omnino, plane, prorsus, nempe, ne, scilicet.*

Of denying, *Non, haud, ne, minime, nequam, nequaquam.*

Of swearing, *Herce, mehercule, medius-fidius, pol, adepol, ecce.*

Of exhorting, *Eia*. Of wishing, *Utinam*, *ô*, *ô*.  
 Of gathering, *Simul*, *una*, *pariter*, *universim*, *conjunctim*.  
 Of severing, *Seorsim*, *virutum*, *nominatim*, *vicatim*, *ostiatim*.  
 Of excluding, *Tantum*, *modo*, *tantummodo*, *solum*, *duntaxat*.  
 Of chusing, *Imo*, *potius*, *satius*, *potissimum*.  
 Of diversity, *Aliter*, *secus*. Of nearness, *Obviam*, *præsto*.  
 Of extending, *Valde*, *impense*, *impendio*, *immodice*, *profus*, *vimin*, *penitus*, *omnino*, *vehementer*, *nimis*.  
 Of remitting, *Vix*, *agere*, *paulatim*, *sensim*, *pedesentim*, *mondum*.  
 Of excepting, *Non solum*, *non tantum*, *non modo*.  
 Of restraining, *Quatenus*, *quoad*, *in quantum*.  
 Of a thing impeded, *ferme*, *fere*, *prope*, *propemodum*.  
 Of likeness, *Sic*, *sicut*, *sicuti*, *velut*, *veluti*, *cum*, *quasi*, *tanquam*, *ut*, *ita*, *itidem*, *similiter*.  
 Of doubting, *Foran*, *forſitan*, *forſiſſis*, *forſaſſe*.  
 Of chance, *forte*, *fortuito*, *forte*, *fortuna*.  
 Of shewing, *En*, *ecce*. Of calling, *Hec*, *ô*.  
 Of quality, *Docte*, *valere*, *fortiter*, *graviter*.  
 Of quantity, *Parum*, *sat*, *abunde*, *affatim*.  
 Of comparing, *Tam*, *quam*, *magis*, *minus*, *aque*, *at magis*, *atque*.

### Of a Conjunction.

**A** Conjunction is an undeclined part of speech, which joyneth words and sentences together.

*These and all of the same signification are Conjunctions.*

*Nam*, *quoque*, *nec*, *quare*, *quoniam*, *nisi*, *dummodo*, *quamvis*,

*Sin*, *igitur*, *saltem*, *præterquam*, *scilicet*, *utrum*,

*Quam*, *tamen*, *&*, *quasi*, *cum*, *sed*, *ut*, *aut*, *si*, *sic*, *alioquin*.

### Conjunctions are

*Copulatives*, *Et*, *que*, *quoque*, *ac*, *atque*, *tum*, *cum*.

*Disiunctives*, *Aut*, *vel*, *ve*, *sen*, *live*, *nec*, *neque*, *neve*.

*Causals*, *Nam*, *namque*, *enim*, *etenim*, *quia*, *quod*, *quippe*, *quoniam*, *quando*, *quandoquidem*.

*Conditionals*, *Si*, *ſeu*, *ſiquidem*, *modo*, *dum*, *dummodo*, *quoad*, *alias*.

*Illatives*, *Ergo*, *igitur*, *itaque*, *ideo*, *idcirco*.

*Discretives*, *Sed*, *autem*, *vero*, *at*, *aſi*, *tamen*, *atque*, *ceterum*.

*Adversatives*, *Eiſi*, *tameſi*, *etiameſi*, *quanquam*, *quamvis*.

Redditives, *Tamen, atamen, veruntamen.*

Exceptives, *Ni, nisi, præterquam, quin, alioquin.*

Dubitatives, *An, utrum, ne, necne*

Continuatives, *Deinde, porr, item, præterea, in super,*

Diminutives, *Saltem, vel, nedum.*

Expletives, *Quidem, equidem, scilicet.*

Some Conjunctions are also Adverbs in another signification, as *Cum, an, dum, quando.*

These 3. *que, ne, ve,* called Encliticks, never stand alone, but are sayled to words fore-going, as *Deceitne ? Disceitne ?*

### Of a Præposition.

**A** Præposition is an undeclined part of speech, set before other words, either in apposition, as *è cœlis, ad terras,* or in composition as *descendo.*

There are 58. Præpositions, whereof

6. are inseparable and 52 separable, whereof 32 Accusatives & Either Accusative or Ablative. and 16 Ablatives.

*Di, re, dis, am, se, con,* Intra, contra, prope, pone, Ad, circum, circa, cis, erga, circiter, infra, Propter, apud, versus, citra, trans, usq; secundum, Adversus, supra, secus, extra, per, penes, ultra, Adversum, præter, juxta, post, inter, ob, ante. Sub, super, in, subter, Ab, palam, clam, procul, ex, e, Abs, a, pro, coram, sine, præ, cum, de, tenus, absq;.

Note that *tenus* always set after the word it governs, and sometimes *versus, cum, utque.* Almost any by an Anastrophe.

Some Præpositions are compared, *Intra, interior, intimus. Infra, inferior, infimus, or imus. Extra, exterior, extimus. Citra, citior, citimus. Supra, superior, supremus or summus. Post, posterior, postremus & postumus. Ultra, ulterior, ultimus. Prope, propior, proximius. Ante, anterior.*

Præposition: without a case are Adverbs.

### Of an Interjection.

**A**N Interjection is an undeclined part of speech, expressing a sudden passion in the minde, as *Ah alas ! Vah sic ! Papæ, whoo !*

So that any word bre king out abruptly is an Interjection, as *Euge, thou boy ! Infandum, O miserable !*

The



The Figures which belong to a word are 8.

<sup>a</sup> *Prosthesis*, which puts a letter or syllable to the beginning of a word, and <sup>b</sup> *Apheresis* which contrarily takes as much away as <sup>a</sup> *tetuli*. <sup>b</sup> *conia*.

<sup>a</sup> for *suli*.  
<sup>b</sup> for *conia*.

<sup>c</sup> *Epenhesis* which puts a letter or syllable into the midst of a word, and <sup>d</sup> *Syncope*, which takes thence as much away as <sup>c</sup> *Reliquias Induperator*, <sup>d</sup> *nostri clamarunt*.

<sup>c</sup> for *Reliquias*,  
*Imperator*.  
<sup>d</sup> for *nostri*  
*clamaverunt*.

<sup>e</sup> *Paragoge*, which adds a letter or syllable to the end of a word, and <sup>f</sup> *Apocope* which takes thence as much away, as <sup>e</sup> *claudier*, <sup>f</sup> *Videtur*.

<sup>e</sup> for *claudier*.  
<sup>f</sup> for *videtur*.

Antimeria, which is the putting of one part of speech, case, number, gender, person, mood or tense for another, as *Populum late* \* *regem, Tibi triplex*, <sup>b</sup> *Unde uxor* ? *Ni* <sup>h</sup> *faciat*.

\* *Regnantem*.  
<sup>g</sup> *A quo*.  
<sup>h</sup> *Faceret*.

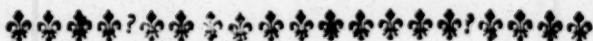
Archaismus, is the retaining of some obsolete word, as *aquai, guttares, artua, hac noctu, scribat, scibo, aperibo, operibor, matavino lavere, tonit, siem, duim, perduim, suat, exugebo, moriri, levasso, expugnasso, probibesso, expugnassire, prohibescere*.

These three are seldom used.

Antithesis which is the putting of one letter for another, as *servom olli emundu* for *servum illi emendū*.

Methathesis which is the misplacing of letters, as *Thymter* for *Thymbre*.

Thmesis which is the dividing of a compounded word, as <sup>i</sup> *For to divide* *Qua meo cunq;* for *Quaecunq; meo*, *Deficiente i pecu-deficit* a simple word is too audacious.



## SYNTAX.

## CHAP. I.



Yntax is the right ordering of the parts of speech for the making up of sense : And it is two-fold, either Agreement or Government.

Agreement is either *Plain* or *Figurative*.

Plain agreement is called Concord.

There are three *Concords*.

1. The first Concord is of the Nominant and the Verb, agreeing with his Nominant in number and person. The second is of the Substantive and the Adjective, agreeing with his Substantive in Case, gender and number. The third is of the Antecedent and Relative, agreeing with his Antecedent in gender, number and person, as <sup>a</sup> Dulcem, <sup>i</sup> QUI donat <sup>a</sup> vitam \* <sup>i</sup> DEUS <sup>3</sup>, ut lubet <sup>i</sup> aufert.

\* *Deus* is the Nominant to *aufert*, and Antecedent to *Qui*.

A Verb impersonal hath no Nominant, but the Person supplying the place of the Nominant is such case as the Impersonal will govern, as *Interest patri. Te pudet. Mihi non placet.*

2. The Case of the Relative is that which the following <sup>a</sup> Verb governs usually, or else some misplaced <sup>b</sup> word adjoynd commands, unless it be <sup>c</sup> Nominant unto the <sup>c</sup> Verb, as *Amicus <sup>a</sup> cui <sup>a</sup> adhæsi, is fuit <sup>c</sup> qui me <sup>c</sup> prodidit, in hostium manus <sup>b</sup> quorum metui <sup>b</sup> crudelitatem.*

## CHAP. II.

## Of Figurative Agreement.

Figurative Agreement is the Agreement of some parts of speech after a sort : as

1. When

1. When two <sup>d</sup> Substantives are immediatly con- *Apposition:*  
joined without *of in english* between them they agree  
in the same case, *as* <sup>d</sup> Regina <sup>d</sup> pecunia omnes fascinat.

2. An <sup>i</sup> Infinitive Mood, <sup>a</sup> Adverb, or <sup>3</sup> part of a *Enallage.*  
sentence is Nominant to a Verb, <sup>4</sup> Substantive to  
an <sup>4</sup> Adjective or Antecedent to a Relative, *as* <sup>1</sup> Vel-  
le suum cuiq; <sup>1</sup> est. <sup>4</sup> *Istud* <sup>2</sup> cras <sup>4</sup> quando <sup>2</sup> erit?

In <sup>3</sup> tempore <sup>5</sup> veni <sup>5</sup> quod omnium rerum <sup>3</sup> est primum.

3. When a noun of multitude singular is joyned  
to a Verb or Adjective plural, *as* Pars in frustra se-  
cant. Pars in terram lapsi expirant.

Sometimes the Verb Adjective or Relative agree with a No-  
minant Substantive or Antecedent couching in other words, *as*  
<sup>\*</sup> Ca; ita conjurationis virgū cæsi sunt. Ubi illic Scelus est, qui  
me perdidit? Aperite aliquis actutum ostium.

4. Ego, tu, nos, vos, ille, illi, & homines, are seldom ex-  
pressed, but for distinction or Emphasis sake, *as* Sunt  
qui dicunt quod tu me rides.

Sometimes a verb or almost any other part of speech may  
be understood, *as* Curemus (nos) equam merq; partem Tu (cura)  
alteram, Ego quidem alterum (curabo) Hætoru (uxor) Androma-  
che Hujus (terrum) video Birhiam (O) Pater (per) calum (&  
per) terras (& per) maria omnia (ego) iuro nunquam visurum  
(me) domum tuam. Egone illam! (dignet adventu meo) que il-  
lum! (mihi præposuit) que me! (sprevit) que non! (admisit me  
heris) and in such like <sup>\*</sup> Reticencies. Sum (nonnulli) quos iuvat

*Hæcne fieri fla-  
gitia (deceat?)*

<sup>\*</sup> Apostrophes.

5. A verb coming between two Nominants of di-  
vers numbers, or an Adjective between two Sub-  
stantives of divers genders, agrees sometimes with  
the later, *as* Tu quid ego & populus mecum desideret  
audi. Amantium icæ amoris redintegratio est.

*Zeugma.*  
Desideret agrees  
with populus,  
not with ego &  
est with redinte-  
gratio not ira.

6. Two or more Nominants singular with a Con-  
junction copulative between them, have usually a  
verb plural which agrees with the most worthy per-  
son, *as* Ego & tu moriemur. So two or more Sub-  
stantives singular with a Copulative between, may  
have an Adjective plural agreeing with the most  
worthy gender, *as* Mars & Venus Vulcani catenis ir-  
retiti

*Syllepsis.*  
Morietur in  
numeral agrees  
with ego and tu  
(for two si-  
gulars match a  
plural) and in  
person with ego.

*Breviti* agrees with *Mors* and *Venus* in number, and in gender with *Mors*. *Necessaria* in number agrees with both, but in gender with neither because Inanimates, & things without life.

*retiti sunt*. But Nouns inanimates delight more in an Adjective of the neuter gender, as *Cibus & virga sunt puero necessaria*.

## CHAP. III.

## Of Government.

GOVERNMENT is the right disposing of the governed parts of speech in due Subordination to their Governours, where-  
*in we shall presage our general Rules.*

1. Words of the same signification have the same Construction. So Pronouns, Verbs, Participles, and Adverbs have the same government with Nouns.

2. Derivatives for the most part govern the Case of their Primitives, Comparatives and Superlatives of their \* Positives, Impersonals of their Personals, Gerunds and Supines of their Verbs, *unless* they be otherwise excepted in special Rules.

\* Adjectives from whence they come.

## CHAP. IV.

## Construction of the Nominative Case.

1. If Transitives

VERBS Substantives <sup>a</sup> Passives and Neuters of gesture command a Nominative Case after them, as *Ira furor brevis est. Fies de Rhetore Consul. In templum licet incedas, humilis, malus, audis.*

Such are *Suvi, forei, fio, existo Appellor, audio* I am reported, *Constituor, creor, Designor, dicor, Existimor, Habeor, Inferior, Nominor, unucupor, Videor, vocor, &c. Ambulo, Curro, cubo, Dormio, Eo, evado, Fugio, Maneo, Sideo, somnio, Venio.*

En and Ecce, and Interjections of admiring or disdainng govern a Nominative or an Accusative case, as *En Priamus. Ecce virum. O festus Dies hominis! ô me infelicem!*

But Adverbs or Interjections of calling have alwaies a vocative, as *heus Petre! Proh Iupiter! Heu Chreme! ô mulier! Ohe libelle!*

## Construction of the Accusative.

- 1.

Verbs actives and Neuters in *o* or *or*, signifying actively, govern an Accusative Case of the Noun into

into which the Action of the verb doth passe, as *Venerare Christum, qui te redemit & pro te sanguinem sudavit.* So *Exosus* & *perosus* signifying actively, as *Tædas exosa jugales.*

Neuters change the Accusative of a *neer signification*, sometimes into the Ablative, as *Disu videor vita vivere. Morte morti repentinâ.*

Verbs of asking and teaching govern one Accusative case of the thing and another of the person, as *Omnes Me celare jubes artem, quam me docuisti. Me multa rogar.*

Such are *Celo, doceo, Edoceo, \* erudio, Moneo, Flagito, Hortor, Obsecro, oro, Percensor, pefce, peflu'o, Rogo, Peto, Deprecor, exigo, quero, Sctor.* Some of these turn one of the Accusative Cases into an Ablative with a preposition. *Veniam oremus ab ipso. De armis te celas.*

The <sup>1</sup> measure of a thing, and the <sup>2</sup> space or <sup>2</sup> distance of a place is put in the Accusative and sometimes in the Ablative case, as *Tarris alta centum pedes. Nec longis inter se passibus absunt.*

<sup>1</sup> After Adjectives of Dimension, *longu', latus, altus, crassus, &c*

<sup>2</sup> After Verbs of distance and travelling, as *Disio, absum, pæteo. sitis sum, porrigor, Abscedo, Discedo, Excedo, Proficiscor, Egreddior, Progredior, Venio.*

## CHAP. V.

### Construction of the Genitive.

**A**<sup>1</sup> Substantive or an <sup>2</sup> Adjective put <sup>2</sup> substantively, govern a <sup>2</sup> Genitive Case of the following Substantive betokening divers things, as <sup>1</sup> *Horto Salviani* <sup>2</sup> *multum* <sup>2</sup> *salviæ innaſcitur.*

For the most part these are Adjectives of quantity, as *Hoc, id, multum, plus, plurimum, tantum, quantum, minus, minimum, summum, nimium, extremum, dimidium, ultimum.*

The first Substantive is sometimes understood, sometimes lies couched in an adjective, as *Deiphobe* <sup>b</sup> *Glauci. c* *Calendarum tercio Aprilis. Ante* <sup>d</sup> *Opis statit. At rem omnem populo aperires* <sup>e</sup> *cujus mittebatur. f* *Tuum hominû simpliciu pectus vidimus.*

<sup>b</sup> Filia. <sup>c</sup> Die. <sup>d</sup> adrem. <sup>e</sup> causa. <sup>f</sup> Tui.

Sum

2.  
g By reason of  
some fit Sub-  
stantive under-  
stood, manus, of-  
ficium, proprium

*Sum* importing possession & property or & duty re-  
quires a Genitive Case, which made by a Possessive  
is the Nominative, as *Non mea, sed matris dos est,*  
*Lomus estq; paterna. Est patris atq; meum semper a-*  
*mare Deum.*

3. A Substantive denoting the *Quality* or *part* having  
an Adjective joyned with it, importing *praise* or *dis-*  
*praise*, is set after a Noun or Verb-Substantive in  
the Genitive or Ablative Case, as *Non multi cibi*  
*hospitem accipies, sed multi joci. Antiquâ fide homo.*

Reading and use will teach whether the *Genitive* or *Abla-*  
*tive* must be chosen. Judgement, not Chance, is here required.

4. Nouns partitives or put partitively, Comparat-  
tives, Superlatives, Interrogatives, and certain Nu-  
merals command a Genitive Case, as *Optimus bo-*  
*norum, Primus omnium.*

Such are *Aliquis, alius, a ter, Multi, Nemo, nullus, Omnis, Pars,*  
*partim, pauci, Quicunq; quidam, quilibet, quisq; quissimam, quis-*  
*qu, quotusquisq; Solum, Ullus, unus, unusquisq; &c.*

Sometimes a Preposition with his case follows these, *viz.*  
*de, ex, inter, ante,* as *Aliquis Deorum, or ex diis, or inter Deos.*

5. Adjectives signifying <sup>a</sup> *Desire*, <sup>b</sup> *knowledge*, <sup>c</sup> *care*,  
<sup>d</sup> *fear*, and their contraries, require a Genitive Case,  
as *Cupidus auri. Ignarus belli. Futuri anxius.*

Such are <sup>a</sup> *Avarus, avidus, Candidus, cupidus, Studiosus,*  
<sup>b</sup> *Cautus, certus, Divinus, docile, Gnarus, Peritus, presagus, presci-*  
*us, prudens, providus, Solers, Devius dubius, Imperitus, imprudens,*  
*incertus, incantus, ignarus, inscius. Nescius, Rudis, c Sollicitus, an-*  
*xius, d Pavidus, impavidus, Timidus, strepidus, Securus, Incuriosus,*  
*so:ers.*

<sup>a</sup> Ob or propter  
visam.

We reade also *Sollicitus de verbis, Securus a metu, Rudis in*  
*arte. ad bella, \* Vitam anxius.*

6.

Verbals in <sup>e</sup> *ax* and certain Participials from the  
<sup>f</sup> *Present*, and <sup>g</sup> *Perfect* tense: also *Compos, impos,*  
*confors, exors, & particeps*, love a Genitive case, as  
*Impos animi non est tenax propositi, nec ullius confi-*  
*lii particeps.*

Such are <sup>e</sup> *Edax, rapax, ferax, fugax, andax, pertinax, petax,*  
*rapax, sagax, spernax, tenax;*

<sup>f</sup> *Cupiens,*



<sup>f</sup> Cupient, Aquam, experiens, meturus, negligent, insolens, observam, Reverentior, Servantissimus, Sciens, sciens, Fugitans, Abstinens, Potens.

<sup>g</sup> Consultus, eruditus, expertus, Doctus, Insuetus, insolitus.

We reade Doctus græci literis ad militiam, Eruditus literis or in literis, alio ad assentationem. Jure consultus.

Adjectives of <sup>h</sup> Remembrance or <sup>h</sup> forgetting, require a Genitive case. But <sup>i</sup> Verbs a Genitive or an Accusative, as Sis mortis memor ut injuriam (injuriam) obliviscaris. Illius diei saepe mihi in mentem venit.

<sup>h</sup> Memor, immemor. <sup>i</sup> Obliviscer, Reminiscor, recordor, memini, Admonco, Commoneo, commonefacto. Venit in mentem.

Yet we reade \* Memini de te, Venit mihi in mentem de speculo. Admonco te illud & de illo. \* I mention.

Adjectives of \* guilt <sup>1</sup> and Verbs of \* Accusing <sup>2</sup> 8. condemning <sup>2</sup> and absolving <sup>2</sup> require a Genitive of the Crime or of the punishment, which Genitive is sometime turned into the Ablative with the preposition de or without it, as Alios accusas probri [de probro] teipsum sceleris [de scelere] absolvis.

\* Or the Contrary, vizt Charges or excusing.

<sup>1</sup> Such are Rem, conscius, manifestus, afficius, popularis, compertus, innocens, insons, purus, integer, suspectus,

<sup>2</sup> Accuso, ago, appello, arcesso, arguo, ausgo, astringo, Damno, condemnno, defero, latuso, infavo, insimulo. Posulo, convinco, Temet, solvo, absolvo, libero, purgo.

But Corripio, culpo, excuso, increpo, multo, noto, reprehendo, sugillo, traduco, vituperio, have an Accusative, as Reprehendo fratrem negligentiam, not fratrem negligentia, &c.

Alius, ambo, neuter, nullus, alter, uterq3, and every superlative degree after these verbs, are still put in the ablative case, either with or without a Preposition.

Verbs of <sup>3</sup> esteeming or <sup>3</sup> regarding require a genitive of the <sup>4</sup> value, as Pluris est oculatus testis unus quam auriti decem. Quicquid accidit boni consulunt.

<sup>3</sup> Such are Aestimo, duco, habeo, facio, pendo, puto & est for aestimatur.

<sup>4</sup> Tanti, quanti, magni, parvi, minoru, minimi, pluru, plurimi, nihili, flocci, pili, nauci, assis, hujus, tantu, &c.

We reade pro Nihil o habeo, duco, puto.

Interest & Refert govern a genitive of the person 10.

If you put the Punishment in <sup>y</sup> Ablative, you may not use a Preposition, as *Vita hominum atq, fraudes damnis, ignominis, viaculis, verberibus, exiliis morte, multantur, Sic de Ora*



son especially, except *meâ, tuâ, suâ, nostrâ, vestrâ, cuiâ*, and sometimes of the value, as *Magni mea pauperis interest cum quibus vivam.*

11. Satago, misereor, miseresco, miseret, miserefcit, pœnitet, tœdet, pudet, piget, require a genitive case, as *Rerum suarum satagit. Mei miserefcit. Non tædet eum vitæ nec pœnitet senectutis. Fratris me pudet pigetq;.* Si non pertæsum thalami tedæq; fuisset. But the participle *Pertæsus* rather hath an Accusative, as *Pertæsus ignavia suam*

12. Adverbs of Time & place, require a genitive case, as *Eo impudentiæ ventum est. Pridie ejus diei. Ubicunq; locorum vivit. Nusquam invenio gentium.*

*Ubi, ubinam, ubivis, nusquam, eò, quò, huc, hucine.*

*Nunc, tum, nunc, interea, pridie, postdie.*

## CHAP. VI.

### Construction of the Dative.

**N**OWNS and Verbs require a Dative case of the thing or person to whom any thing is gotten, as *Sic vos non vobis vellera fertis oves. Urbi pater est urbiq; maritus.*

Of this kinde are

- I. Adjectives and Verbs of <sup>a</sup> Profit, <sup>b</sup> favour, <sup>c</sup> help, and <sup>d</sup> pleasure, and their contraries, as *Qui malefacit aliis, sibi est inutilis. Tuo medetur corpori, quod meo est lethale.*

<sup>a</sup> *Commodus, utilis, bonus, felix, prosper, salutaris.*

*Incommodus, malus, infelix, exitiosus, pernitiosus, damnosus, periculosus.*

<sup>a</sup> *Commodo, proficio*

*Incommodo, noceo, officio, insidior,*

with the Compounds of bene, male & satis

But *Juvo, ludo, divo, offendo*, delight in an Accusative.

<sup>b</sup> *Amicus, benevolus, benignus, blandus, charus, familiaris, intimus, socius, propitius, secundus, inimicus, infestus, insensus, odiosus, invivus.*

<sup>b</sup> *Auxilior, opitular, opem fero, subvenio, patrocinor, saveo, gratior, gratulor, parco, indulgeo, consulo, studeo, condono, ignosco, remitto.*

<sup>c</sup> *Indulci, gratus, jucundus, suavis, amarus, acerbus, austerus, ingratus, injucundus, molestus, gravis.*

<sup>c</sup> *Placeo,*

<sup>c</sup> *Placeo, displiceo, doleo, sedeo, for placeo.*

Adjectives and verbs of <sup>d</sup> *likenesse*, as also *Communis, Proprius, & Superstes*, oftner govern a Dative case then a Genitive, as *Vita mortalibus communis similis est bullæ*. 2. & unlikenesse.

<sup>a</sup> *Similis, par, emulus, æquus, equalis, geminus, germ nui, idem* and some compounded with Con, as *Concors, coævus, coeternus, consentaneus, cognatus.*

*Affimilo.*

<sup>d</sup> *Dissimilis, disper, diversus, alienus, alius, contrarius, inæqualis, iniquus.* Yet *Alienus & alius*, oftner have an Ablative with or without the Preposition *a*.

Adjectives or Verbs of <sup>e</sup> *nearness* or <sup>f</sup> *fineness*, and their contraries require a Dative, as *Ineptus est consilio, licet senatui propinquus*. 3.

<sup>e</sup> *Vicinus, propinquus, prior, proximus, finitimus, confinis, terminus, contiguus, praesto.*

*Propinquo.*

*Aptus, edoncus, habilis, opportunus, congruus, Apto.*

<sup>f</sup> We read also an Accusative with *ad* joyned to Adjectives of fineness, as *Aptus ad pedem. Habilis ad manus aliquod*.

Adjectives of <sup>a</sup> *easiness* or <sup>a</sup> *difficulty* have a Dative, as *Nil mortalibus arduum*. So Verbals *in bilis. Nec visu facilis, nec dictu affabilis ulli*. 4.

<sup>a</sup> *Facile, mitis, obvius per viam, perspicuus, dulcis, diffidilis, durus, arduus, invius, laboriosus, &c.* <sup>a</sup> *Libet, licet, liquet, expedit, Obviam* Were de Preceptis ad iram. *Pronus ad iram, Proclivis a labore ad libidinem.*

Verbs or Adjectives of <sup>b</sup> *trust* or *distrust*, require a Dative, as *Qui fidelis est omnibus, singulis non fidet*. 5.

<sup>b</sup> *Fidus, credulus, Infidus, male fidus, Incredulus.*

*Credo, fido, fidem habeo, confido, Diffido,*

We read <sup>c</sup> *Virtute confidere. Tempore anni confisse. Fidere terræ, Tui fidissimus.*

Words of <sup>c</sup> *obeying* or <sup>c</sup> *resisting*, <sup>d</sup> *commanding* or <sup>d</sup> *obeying*, desire a Dative, as *Tempori cedit sapiens. Indicatur nobis te resistere patri, matriq; dominari, quibus obtemperare par est*. 6.

<sup>c</sup> *Audienti dicto, adversus, morigerus, obnoxius, pugnax, rebellis*

<sup>c</sup> *Parco, obedio, obsequor, obtempero, morem gero, morigeror, cedo, servo, famulus, auxilior, velificor, blandior, adulter, assentior, palpo, repugno,*

<sup>d</sup> *Impero, precipio, dominor, manto, nuncio, renuncio, yea when it is same with recuso, e Dico, declaro, aperio, expono, explico, monstro, indico, significo, ostendo, nullo pacto, refacio, &c.*

But *juſto*, go-  
vern an Accu-  
ſative.

*repugno, puſto, certo, ſiſto, adverſor, reluctor, refragor, reclamo.*

But *Adulor, aſſenſior, aſſenſior, adverſor, palpo*, are read alſo with an Accuſative, as *Quem munere palpat Carus. Aſſenſari omnia,*

7. Verbs of <sup>i</sup> Comparing govern a Dative, as *Et ſe mihi comparat Ajax?*

<sup>i</sup> *Compono, conſero, contendo, aſquo, adequo, equiparo, equivalet, certo* for *comparo*. Some of theſe alſo are uſed with prepoſitions, as *Conſero te ad Gracchum* & *cum Graccho.*

8. Verbs of <sup>s</sup> threatening and of <sup>s</sup> anger, of <sup>h</sup> taking away, and of <sup>i</sup> difference, as *Fortunæ irascitur, quod ſibi ademit opes, quas contulerat.*

<sup>s</sup> *Irascor, indignor, ſuccenſeo, offendor.* <sup>s</sup> *Minor, minoror, interminor,*

<sup>h</sup> *Adimo, auſero, eripio, eximo, demo, auſtripo, ſurripio, detraho, ſollo, excutio, extorqueo, eneco, deſero, curio, abrogo, arceo, deſendo* to keep off *Pello, diſſideo, diſſero, diſſo, diſſenſio, diſcedo*, which alſo govern frequently an Ablative with a prepoſition.

9. Verbs of <sup>2</sup> giving, <sup>2</sup> reſtoring, <sup>3</sup> promiſing, <sup>4</sup> owing or <sup>4</sup> paying, have a dative, as *Quod promiſit patri, dedit filio. Solvit nummum mihi, quem debuit matri.*

<sup>2</sup> *Do, dedo, tribuo, largior, trado, mando, concedo, miniſtro, ſupedito, commodo,* I lend. *Do, mutuo, præbeo, exhibeo, impendo,*

<sup>2</sup> *reddo, reſtituo, reſero, remuneror, remucior.* But *Damus, litteras*

<sup>4</sup> To carry them  
<sup>6</sup> To read them

<sup>a</sup> *Tabellario* & <sup>b</sup> *ad Tabellarium*, differ. <sup>3</sup> *Promitto, polliceor, ſpondeo, 4 debeo, ſolvo, appendo, numero, expendo.*

10. *Suadeo, perſuadeo, reſpondeo, vaco, nubo, miſceo, hæreo, voveo, devoveo, initior*, govern a dative caſe, as *Si tibi vacat meis reſponde literis.*

11. *Sum* with his compounds except *Poſſum* require a dative caſe, as *Mihi nec obeſt nec prodeſt, Multa petentibus deſunt multa.*

*Aſſum, inſum, interſum, præſum, ſuperſum, adſum, proſum, ſubſum, deſum.*

12. Certain verbs compounded with *præ, ad, con, ſub, ante, poſt, ob, inter, & ſuper*, will have a dative caſe, as *Omnes viris invident qui ſibi honore prælucent.*

Such are *Præco, præcedo, præcurro, prævenio, præſto* to excell, *præverto, prævertor, anteceſſo, anteeo, anteſto, antevertor, impono, præpono, inceſſit, illudo, inſulto, invado, anendo, ocumbo, ſubeo, ſufficio.*

*sufficio*. But many of these others have an Accusative, and sometimes (and that not seldom) the Case of the Preposition, or repeat it, as *Incumbo in hæc studia, Incumbo ad laudem, Accedo ad hunc ignem.*

*Obeo, adeo, adspicio, admiror*, and divers others refuse the dative,

*Inluo, impendo, inflo, occorso*, a Dative or an Accusative,

*Est* for *habeo* requires a Dative, viz. by turning *habeo's* nominant into the Dative, and *habeo's* Accusative into the Nominative, as *Sunt nobis mitia poma.*

*So suppetit* sometimes, as *Non est pauper cuius rerum suppetit.*

When *Sum* hath after him a Nominative and a Dative, the word which is the Nomenative may be put also in the Dative, as *Exitio est avidis mare nautis.* Some other verbs have the like Construction. *Id tibi laudi ducis, quod mihi vitio vertis.* So *do, duco, venio, habeo, pateo, &c.*

*Hei* and *Væ* govern a Dative Case, as *Hei mihi, Væ victis.*

## CHAP. VII.

## Construction of the Ablative.

**T**He Instrument, Cause, and Manner is put in the Ablative case, as *Ira commotus, pugno ferit fratrem, & modis tractat indignis. Bonus amore eos prosequitur, qui sibi virtute præstant. Quum faciam vitula.*

To the Manner we may referre the *Adjuncts*, and to the Cause the *Matter*, understanding a preposition, which is sometime expressed in the Ablative case of the Cause or Manner, *Præ amore, cum metu, per scelus, propter latitiam.*

The part affected, the descent, countrey or other Adjunct is used in the Ablative Case. Sometime in the Accusative and Genitive, but by a Figure, as *Crine ruber, niger ore, brevis pede, lumine læsus. Animi pendeo. Tremo ossa. Cressa genus Pholœ.*

We reade *Ameus, anxius, arrectus, abjectior, Cæus, Egregius, Fidens, felix, incertus, integer, invidus, Lapsus, Maturus, miser, Nivius, Præceps, præstans, Satus, suspensus, Validus, victus* with *animi*. And *Fervidus ingenij, Rectus judicij, ager corporis, truncus pedum*. So *Egregius facti, impiger militia, ferox scelerum, pernix ira, fatigatus saucius, posthumæ spei fatigatus, floridus ævi, inglorius militia, sibi studiorum, laudis festinus, invictus laboris, Festus rerum, Trepidus rerum, frugalitatis cominentieque maxime admirandum, &c.* As also *Desinere querelarum, desistere pugne, abstinere irarum, regnare populorum, mirari iustitie, successorum indolere, consilij participare, virginitatis curare, decipi laborem, sermonis falli, invadere cicuta & avena, erubescere fortune, Regni furere, vereri famina, errare animi, ingratus salus, Plautia scire, Fastidit mes,* and another, *Nec studeas tui*. But these are rare and irregular, and only to be justified by an *Elipsis* or *Hellenism*.

See Farnabyes  
Grammaticæ, pag.  
61, 62.

3. The<sup>a</sup> Price is put in the<sup>a</sup> Ablative case, as *Pacem vendidit vili. Omnia nummo venalia.*

<sup>a</sup> After verbs of merchandize, *Addico, astimo, comparo, conduco, constitui, cano, tenses, emo, est, liceo, licet, licitor, loco, Jento, Meveor, Prandeo, Obsor, Redimo, stetit, Vales, vendo, veneo, venundo.*  
*Venale, carus, vili.*

4. Except *tanti, quanti*, and their Compounds: *Fluris* also & *minoris*, when they stand alone without substantives, as *Tanti eris alijs, quanti tibi fueris.*

Words signifying<sup>b</sup> plenty, or<sup>b</sup> want, <sup>b</sup> enjoying, <sup>b</sup> furnishing, <sup>b</sup> encreasing, and <sup>b</sup> easing, have an Ablative case or a genitive, as *Dives opum (opibus) non est curarum (curis) vacuus. Opus tibi est consilio, ut istis tement invidijs expeditas.*

<sup>b</sup> *Bonignus, fertilis, liberalis, prosper, laus, largus, prodigus, profusus, sterilis, pauper, indigus, egenus, immundus, expens, purus,* have ofiner a Genitive. <sup>b</sup> *Onustus, gravis, gravidus, mactus, refertus, differtus, fretus, cassus, viduus, extorru, & exul,* ofiner an Ablative. <sup>b</sup> *Plenus, dives, locuples, satur, sentus, distans, ferundus, vacuus, inanis, inop, orbis, nudus, liber, either, b Abundo, affluo, augeo, luxurio, mano, fruor, mactio, onero, satio, cumulo, opulento, Premo, beo, communico, levo, exonero, nudo, spolio, orbo, viduo, exhaurio, privo, expedio, frustror, fraudo, paupero, emungo, vaco, rather an Ablative. b Impleo, compleo, egeo, indigeo, careo, saturo, scateo, potior, either, b Abundo, affatim, fa-*  
si,

*in, parum, quoad, a* Genitive. *Usus & Opus* usually an Ablative. After *Opus* is elegantly put a Participle of the Perfect tense, as *Consulto, maturato, invento, convento, facto, exquisito, cauto, parato, transcurso opus est*, and sometime the later Supine, *Quod est maxime opus iactu*. Ter. Adelph.

See Farnaby.  
pag. 70. Reg.  
49. towards the  
end.

Utor, fungor, fruor, vivo, victito, *I live upon*, nitor, nascor, creor, satus, ortus, editus, Sto, consto, laboro, *I am sick*, Dignor, dignus, indignus, præditus, captus, contentus, fretus, delight in an Ablative case, as *Nobili genere natus, virtute præditus, modicisque contentus summo dignatur honore*.

*Nascor, creor, satus, ortus, editus*, are used with *ex* or *ex*, So *consto & Sto, Dignus & indignus* have sometimes a genitive.

Verbs of <sup>c</sup> receiving, <sup>d</sup> taking from, <sup>e</sup> distance from, <sup>e</sup> disagreeing from, <sup>c</sup> hearing from, or <sup>d</sup> buying of, require an Ablative case, with *a, ab, e, ex*, and sometimes *de*, as *Audivi a Petro te clam a latrone accepisse equum, quod parum differt a furto plane a Deo prohibito*.

<sup>c</sup> Such are *Accipio, audio, disco, cognosco, conjicio, intelligo*.

<sup>d</sup> *Emo, mercor, conduco, sumo, aufero, eripio, moveo, arceo, pello, defendo, propulso, prohibeo, caveo, furor*: <sup>e</sup> *Disso, dissideo, dissensio, discrepo, discordo, discerno, distinguo*.

But some of these turn the Ablative into a Dative, as it is said, Chap. 6. Rule 8.

Nouns of the Comparative degree govern an Ablative of the word following *than* or *by*. So do Superlatives if *by* come before the word which they govern, as *Est sesquipede te longior. Quo omnium doctissimus, eo omnium humillimus existit*.

*Mereor* with *benè, malè, melius, pejus, optime, pessime*, and *ita*, hath an Ablative case with *de*, as *Ita meretur de Republica, ut nemo melius*.

When a Nominative case and his Verb cometh after *when, whilst, if, though, or after that*, the Nominative may be put into the Ablative, and the Verb into a Participle agreeing therewith, as *Nil juvat amisso claudere septa grege*.



## CHAP. VIII.

## Construction of Passives.

\* Or without  
ab in the dative.

**A** Verb <sup>a</sup> passive takes after it an Ablative case with *a* or *ab*, which in the active is nominant to the Verb, as <sup>a</sup> Laudatur <sup>b</sup> ab <sup>b</sup> his. But this *Ablative* sometimes after Verbs, usually after Participles is turned into the Dative, as *Dum* \* ab hominibus vivitur, <sup>c</sup> speranda ijs omnia. Which Participle in *dus* is used in the neuter gender with *est*, when necessity is signified, as *Moriendum est omnibus*.

## Construction of the Infinitive Mood.

The Infinitive <sup>e</sup> Mood <sup>f</sup> is governed of <sup>g</sup> Nouns or <sup>h</sup> Verbs, as <sup>g</sup> Dignus est puer <sup>e</sup> amari qui <sup>f</sup> mentiri <sup>h</sup> odit.

i Dico quod  
Respublica est  
tyrannide libe-  
rata.

*Quod* or *ut*, in english *that*, being thrown away, the verb following is made the Infinitive Mood, and her Nominant turn'd into the Accusative Case, as, *Dico* <sup>i</sup> Rempublicam esse tyrannide liberatam.

## Construction of Gerunds and Supines.

I.  
Poets say studi-  
um tunc i for stu-  
dium.

Gerunds in *di* follow certain <sup>k</sup> Substantives and <sup>l</sup> Adjectives governing a genitive case, as *Amor regnandi*.

<sup>k</sup> Such are *Studium, tempus, ars, odium, voluntas, occasio, oci-um, gratia, causa, libido, opportunitas, spes, consuetudo, licentia, potestas, consilium, vi, norma, cupido*.

<sup>l</sup> Adjectives governing a genitive case as *Certus, cupidus, peritus, gnarus, ignarus, infestus, &c.*

II.

Gerunds in *do* follow *a, ab, abs; ex, e, cum, in, pro*, and sometimes without a Preposition, as Ablatives of the Cause and Manner, as *Vitium crescit regendo*.

After Adjectives expressed or understood, Gerunds in *Do* seem rather to be put for the Dative Case, as *Reubens ferrum non est habile tundendo, Non sum solvendo*.

Gerunds



Gerunds in *dum* follow *ad, inter, ad, ob, propter, as,* 3.  
*Bonus ad regendum natus est.*

The first Supine follows a Verb or Participle of 4.  
 motion, as, *Cur te is perditum?*

The later Supine follows certain Adjectives, as, 5.  
*Quod factu foedum est, idem est & dictu turpe.*

## CHAP. IX.

## Construction of Time and Place.

**N**OwNs betokening the Time when, are usually  
 put in the *Ablative case*. But noting the time  
 how long, in the *Accusative* usually. *Mense proximo,*  
*die sexto, vixi triginta annos. Triennio impera-*  
*vit, & decem mentibus.*

We read *In eo tempore. Ad tertium Calendas. Cum prima*  
*luce. Ante biennium. De die. Intra paucos dies. Per id tempus.*

Common Names of Places and Proper Names 1.  
 of Islands and Countries are usually set with præpo- Not always, as  
 sitions, as *In foro vidi hodiè anticum nuper ex Asia* *Ibith Italian,*  
*reversum, qui per Galliam iter fecit in Angliam.* *Vrg.*

*In* or at a Town or City, puts that Town or City 2.  
 (if it be of the first or second Declension and singular *Eui ad Corin-*  
*thum.*  
 number) into the Genetive case. But if it of the  
 fourth Declension or plural number, in the Ablative  
 without a præposition, as *Studuit Romæ non A-*  
*thenis.* So *humi, domi, militiæ, belli, Rure & ruri* are  
 likewise used, as *Rure uterque natus, domi bellique*  
*simul vixerunt.*

*To* a City or Town, puts the City or Town into an 3.  
 Accusative Case without a Præposition (for the *Ad Tarenton*  
*profectus est,*  
 most part) as *Eo Londinum, So Ite domum, Ego* *Cic.*  
*rus ibo.*

*From* or by a Town or City puts the Town or City 4.  
 in the Ablative commonly without a Præposition, *We read a R-*  
*omæ, à Brundis-*  
*so, Cic.*  
 as *Discessit Roma. So Nuper exiit Domo, Rure re-*  
*versus est.*

## CHAP. X.

*Construction of Conjunctions.*

**C**onjunctions Copulatives and Disjunctives, and these four *Quam, nisi, præterquam, an*, couple like Cases, Moods, and Tenses, as Xenephontem & Platonem, *Socrates decuit clarosque fecit*. Except a particular Rule hinder, as *Emi librum* \* centussi & \* plaris \* Londini non Venetijs.

\* See the exception of the third Rule of the 7. Chapter.

*Construction of Prepositions.*

The accusative. *These have the \* third Case*, Intra, contra, prope, pone, Ad circum, circa, cis, erga, circiter, infra, Propter, apud, versus, citra, trans, usq; secundum, Adversus, supra, secus, extra, per, penes, ultra, Adversum, præter, iuxta, post, inter, ob, ante.

The ablative. *These have the \* sixth Case*, Ab, palam, clam, procul, ex, e,

Abs, a, pro, coram, sine, præ, cum, de, tenus, absq; Sub, super, in, subter, *like the one as well as the other*, Di, re, dis, am, se, con, are alwaies joyned to another.

*Clam* is sometimes read with an Accusative Case.

**IN** signifying in or among hath an Ablative, *Erat in animo*.

But signifying into, for, towards, upon, against, an Accusative.

Sub signifying towards or about governeth an Accusative, when it signifies under, an Ablative.

Super when upon or concerning an Ablative, when Beyond an Accusative.

Cum contra, circum, penes, and some others sometimes are set after their cases. *Versus & tenus* alwaies.

*Tenus* governs an ablative singular and plural, unless that *Plural* speak but of two, or want the singular, for then it hath a genitive, as *Capulo tenus, Pectoribus tenus*. But *Aurium tenus, Cumarum tenus*.

*Cum*

*Cum* is seldom expressed but when it signifies society.

A Verb compound hath sometime the Case of the Præposition, that it is compounded withall, as *Prætereo villam*. Decedere provinciâ-vita-magistratu. Eo præter villam. Decedere de provinciâ, &c.

### Of Figures of Government.

*Archaismus*, which is the imitation of the Ancients, *Præsente nobis*, for *coram nobis*. 1.

*Græcismus*, which is the imitation of the Greeks, as *Canum degeneres*, for *canes*. 2.

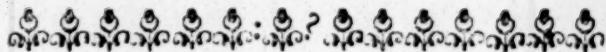
*Anastrophe*, which is the placing of a Præposition after his case, as *Italiam contra*. 3.

*Periphrasis* is the expressing a thing by two Substantives, or a Substantive and Adjective which is meant by one, as *Robur Herculis* for *Hercules*. *Urbs Trojæ* for *Troy*. *Capita boum* for *Boves*. *Res cibi* for *Cibus*. *Vis flammæ* for *Flâma*. *Forma Junonis* for *Junô*. 4.

*Hendiadis* is when two Substantives is put for an Adjective and Substantive, as *Chalybem frænosque momordit* for *Chalybeos frænos*. 5.

*Hysteron-proteron*, is when we put that before which should be set after, as *Valet atque vivit*, for *Vivit atque valet*. 6.

*Hypallage*, is when we put that to one word which belongs to another, as *Solstitium defendite pecori* for *Defendite pecus solstitio*. 7.



## OF PROSODY.

**P**ROSODY is a part of Grammar which teacheth the Quantity of syllables.

In the Quantity we consider 1. the tone. 2. the time.

The Tone is that affection of the syllable which sheweth whether it must be voiced high or low. And there are 3. Tones, 1. Acute ( ' ) 2. Grave ( ` ) 3. Circumflex, ( ~ ) All which being now for the most part neglected and seldome stamped upon words, we shall leave them to be read in larger Grammars.

The Time is the length or shortnesse of a syllable which is especially to be known of him that maketh verses,

A Verse is a certain number of syllables which are called Feet : Feet are either Dissyllable or Trissyllable.

The usuall dissyllable Feet are 1. a Spondee. 2. a Trochy. 3. an Iamb. A Spondee is two long syllables, as virtūs. 2. A Trochy is a long and a short, as vivē. 3. An Iamb is a short and a long, as amāns.

The usuall Trissyllable Feet are 1. A Dactyl. 2. An Anapest. 3. A Three-short. A Dactyl is one long syllable and two short ones, as mittērē. 2. An Anapest is two short ones and a long, as piētās. 3. A Threeshort is so called because all the syllables are short, as dōminē.

The most used verses are the Adonick. 2. Archilochian. 3. Aclepiad. 4. Sapphick. 5. Phalæciack. 6. Iambick, and especially 7. the Elegiack.

1. The Adonick consists of a Dactyl and Spondee, as

- 00 - - - 0 0 - - -

Octor Euro. - 00 - Crime decorus. - 00 -

2. The

2. *The Archilochian* of two Dactyls and a long syllable, as,

- 0 0 - 0 0 - - 0 0 - 0 0 -

*Ripa beata Tagi.* - 0 0 - 0 0 - *Fugera pauca soli.* - 0 0 - 0 0 -

3. *The Asclepiad* of a Spondee, Dactyl, long syllable, and then two Dactyls, as,

- - - 0 0 - - 0 0 - 0 0

*Mæcnas atavis edite regibus.* - - - 0 0 - - 0 0 - 0 0

4. *The Sapphick* of a Trochy, Spondee, Dactyl, and two Trochys thrice repeated, and then concludes with an Adonick verse, as,

⌈ - 0 - - - 0 0 - 0 - 0

- 0 - - 0 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - - - 0 0 - 0 - 0  
Integer vitæ, scelerisque purus,

- 0 - - 0 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - - - 0 0 - 0 - 0  
Non eget Mauri jaculis nec arcu,

- 0 - - 0 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - - - 0 0 - 0 - 0  
Nec venenatis gravida sagittis,

- 0 0 - - - 0 0 - - -

Fusce pharetra.

5. *The Phalæciack* consists of a Spondee, Dactyl, and three Trochies, as,

- - - 0 0 - 0 - 0 - 0

*Vitam quæ faciunt beatiorum.* - - - 0 0 - 0 - 0 - -

*The pure Iambick* consisteth all of Iambs, as,

0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 -

*Suis & ipsa Roma viribus ruit.* 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 -

7. *The Elegiack* consists of Hexameter & Pentameter verse. The Hexameter is made of four Dactyls or Spondees at pleasure, and an Adonick verse, as

- 0 0 - 0 0 - - - - - 0 0 - -

*In nova fert animus mutatas dicere formas.*

If these Hexameters be put without Pentameters, we call them *Hercick*. Because the Acts of brave men were usually written in this kinde of Verse.

*The Pentameter* consists of two members: The First

Reade more of  
this in larger  
Grammars.

First is a Spondee and a Dactyl promiscuously, and a long syllable, as,

- - - UU - - UU - - -

*Res est solliciti, or Solliciti res est.*

The other member is an Archilonian verse, as,

U UU - UU -

*Plena timoris amor.*

---UU- -UU-UU-

Or. *Recla solli-*  
*citi,*  
Or *Res est per-*  
*plexi.*

Of Figures belonging to Feet or Measures.

1.

*Synalepha cuts off the finall vowell of a word, and Ecthliptis the finall vowell with m after it, so oft as the following word begins with a vowell, as Monstr' horrend' inform' ingens, &c. for Monstrum, horrendum, informe, ingens. Except heu & ô, as Heu ubi tu latitas ô Alexi?*

*Heu* is not cut  
off before *ubi*,  
nor *ô* before  
*Alexi*.

2.

*Synæresis is the drawing together of two vowels into one, as cui, deinde, ariete, alvearia, may be pronounced, ci, dindi, arite or arjete, alvaria.*

3.

*Diæresis is when one syllable is made two, which is rare, but sometimes we reade evoluisse aulâi, sylvæ, for evoluisse, aula, sylvæ.*

4.

*Syt ole makes a long syllable short, as Diastole makes a short syllable long, as, Obstupui stereruntque comæ, In quem recidimus which Diastole after an absolute foot is called Cæsuræ, as,*

For *stererunt*,  
for *recidimus*.

*Omnia vincit amor & nos cedamus amori.*  
*Pectoribus inhians spirantia consulit exta.*  
*Ostentans artem pariter arcumque sonantem.*  
*Ille latus niveum molli fultus hyacintho.*

Of the Quantity of first and middle syllable.

1.

\* z x or j be-  
tween 2 vowels,  
Major-sam-  
quans-pos-sit-fer  
are long by po-  
sition.

A vowel is long by Position if a doubler or two Consonants follow in the same or next word, as *Majus sum quam cui possit fortuna nocere.* Except the *compounds of jugus, as bijuges, quadrijuges, multijuges,*

A short vowel (not a long one before) a mute, with l or r immediately succeeding in the same syllable is common, as *patris*, *retrò*, *volucris*.

A<sup>a</sup> Diphthong and a<sup>b</sup> contracted syllable is long, *as* <sup>b</sup>*nil* <sup>b</sup>*ibicen* <sup>b</sup>*exit* for *exijt*. <sup>a</sup>*Aurum* <sup>a</sup>*ætas* <sup>a</sup>*nēu-*  
ter. Except *præ* when a vowel follows, *as* *præire*, *præuſtus*.

2.  
So *Pompeii*, *Cai*,  
in the Vocative  
case, for *Pompeij*  
*Caij*.

The Greeks makes a Diphthong long though a vowel follow  
*as*, *O Melibæe*, *Dens nobis hæc omnia fecit*.

A vowel before a vowel is short *as* *Dēus*. But  
the Genetives in *iūs* are common, except *aliū's*, *solū-*  
*ū's*, *utriū's*, *neutriū's*, *alterutriū's*. Indeed i in *alteriū's*  
is alway short.

3.

Except also *ēheu* and *fi* in *fio* if er follow not :  
And in Nouns of the fifth Declension : between  
two *ies* is long *as* *diēi*.

Except lastly Greek words, *as* *Rodopēius*, *Lycāon*, *Latōus*, *āer*, *Menelāus*, *Galatēa*, *aulai* for *aulæ*, *Am-*  
*phion*. &c.

So all Posses-  
sives in *etius* are  
long.

Derivatives follow the Quantity of their Prima-  
tives,

4.

Except

*Dēnus* of *Dēcem*, *Fēriæ* of *fērio*, *Hūmanus* of  
*hōmo*, *Jūcundus* of *jūvo*, *Jūgerum* of *jūgam*, *Jūnior*  
of *jūveuis*, *Lāterna* of *lāteo*, *Lemūria* of *lemūres*,  
*Lēgis* of *lēgo*, *Lituræ* of *lītum*, *Mācero* of *mācer*,  
\* *Nōnus* of *nōvem*, *Pēdor* of *pēde*, *Pēnuria* of *pēnus*,  
*Rēgis* of *rēgo*, *Sēcious* of *sēcus*, *Sēdes* & *sēdile* of  
*sēdeo*, *Suspicio* of *suspīcor*, *Tēgula* of *tēgo*, *Vōmer* of  
*vōmo*, *Vōcis* of *vōco*.

\* *Dēnus*, *jūdor*,  
and *norus*, are  
contracted of  
*decomus*, *jūve-*  
*rior*, *norēnus*.

On the contrary,

\* *Arena* *ārika* of *āreo*, *Cōma* of *cōmo*, *Cūrulus* of  
*cūrro*, *Dīcax* of *dīco*, *Dīsertus* of *dīsero*, *Dūcis* of  
*dūco*, *Fīdes* of *fīdo*, so *fidelis* *fideliter*. \* *Farina* of  
*fārre*. \* *Frāgilis* & *frāgor* of *frāngo*. *Gēnuī* of *gīgno*.

\* Because their  
primitives are  
long by nature  
but position as  
also *potni* &  
*poſſina*.

\* *Ōfella* of *ŏffa*. *Lūcerna* of *lūceo*. \* *Māmilla* of

*māmma*.



odium of *odi*. *mamma*. Nāto of *nātu*. Nōta of *nōtu*. Pāgella of *pāgina*. Pōsui of *pōno*. Quāllillus of *quālus*. Sāgax of *sagio*. Scūtulum of *scūtum*. Sīgillum of *sīgnum*. Stātio stātus stābilis of *statum*, \* Sōlutum of *sōlvo*. Sōpor of *sōpio*. Tīgillum of *tīgnum*. Vāricofus of *varix*. Vōlutum of *vōlvo*.

5. Compounds follow the quantity of their *Simples*, Except Innūba & Pronūba of *nūbo*, Dejēro and Pejēro of *jūro*. Cognitum & agnitum of *n̄tum*. Perfīdus & perfīdia of *fīdus*. Compounds of *Dico* as maledicus, veridicus, caufidicus, and of *Statum* which change into *stētum* as *præstīturus*. Also the first part of the compounds of Verbs, if it end in e, as *tepēfacit*, *malēdico*. And such as are compounded with *bi*, *tri*, *tre*, *du*, as *biceps*, *triceps*, *trēcenti*, *dūcenti*. So *liquidem* of *li*, *Hōdie* of *hōc die*, *Imbēcillus* of *bāculus*. *Nihilum* of *nē hilum*. *Ubiq*, *Ubilibet*, *ibidem*, *quandōcunque*, but *quandōquidem* hath *do* short, though *bi* and *do* in the simples are common: *Ambītus* the Participle hath i long, *Ambītus* the Nown i short: *idem* is long in the masculine gender and short in the neuter.

6. A Præposition in Composition keeps its own quantity, unless a following vowel or Position hinder, as *obstat d̄hiscens*. Except *ōperio*, *ōmitto*, & rēfert the Impersonall for interest, which keep not the quantity of the simples.

*A*, *dē*, *ē*, *sē*, *dī*, and *trā* for *traus* are long. Except in *āperio*, *dērimo* & *dēsertus*,

*Pro* is long Except in *Prōcella*, *prōfugus*, *prōterous*, *prōnepos*, *prōneptis*, *prōsanus*, *prōficor*, *prōfundus*, *prōficiscor*, *prōfari*, *prōpero*, *prōfugio*, *prōfecto*, *prōfectus*. But *prōcumbo*, *prōcurro*, *prōfundo*, *prōpello*, *prōpulso*, and *Prōpago*, whether nown or verb have *pro* common.

Greek words compounded with *pro* are short, as *Propheta*, *tropola*, *prologus*. But *propius* common

7. Every dissyllable perfect tense and supine have the

the penult long, except *fili*, *dēdi*, *scēdi*, *bēbi*, *stēti*, *tāli*, and *Quitum*, *scitum*, *litum*, *ritum*, *Rūtum*, *ritum*, *datum*, *scitum*. So *citum* of *cico*, but *citum* of *cio* is long.

The first syllable of *Stutterers* is alway short, and the next too, if position hinder not, as *tētendi tātēdi*, Except *pēpēdi*, *cēcēdi*.

Adjectives in *inus* lengthen the penult, *clandestīnus*, Except *diutīnus*, *crastīnus*, *pristīnus*, *perculīnus*, *hornotīnus*, *serotīnus*, and all materials in *inus* Latin or Greek, as *oleagīnus*, *crystallīnus*.

Adjectives in *anus*, *arus*, *orus*, *ofus*, lengthen the penult, as *montānus*, *avarus*, *canōrus*, *odiōsus*. So also Adverbs in *tim*, except *affatim*, *perptim*, \* *statim*.

I before V in <sup>a</sup> simple words is long, as *Dives*, *vivus*, *vivo*, *lixivia*: Except *nēvis* of *nix*.

Diminutives in *olus* and *ulus*, Adverbs in *itus*, Adjectives in *lis*, verbals in *bilis*, shorten the penult, as *filiolus*, *servulus*, *lanula*, *facilis*, *flebilis*, *funditus*.

Adjectives in *accus*, *aneus*, *arius*, <sup>b</sup> *aticus*, *abilis*, *atilis*, lengthen a, as *coriaceus*, *subitanicus*, *librarius*, *aquaticus*, *amabilis*, *aquatilis*.

Nouns in *ulus*, *ulentus*, *uplus*, *urius*, & *uria*, have u short, as *tumululus*, *lutilentulus*, *duplus*, *Merceturius*, *luxuria*. So Nouns in *urio* and Verbs too, if Desideratives, as *decurio*, *esurio*: Not other Verbs, as *Prisurio*, *ligurio*, *securio*, &c.

Lastly the quantity of the penult in *Nouns* and *Verbs* is much known by the pronunciation; Except the *Compounds* of *do*, which shorten *do* in the penult every where.

Note that the Syllables *rimus* and *ritis* in the future of the Subjunctive have *ri* common, but in the perfect alwaies short. But Authority is the surest touchstone of the quantity, to which we must alwaies turn if these Rules direct not.

8.

9.

10.

\* Some say it common.

11.

<sup>a</sup> Not Compounded as *litum*, *litum*, &c.

12.

13.

But some y come fō genitives in *atilis*, whose penult is short, as *Aromaticus*, *haptaticus* have a short.

14.

<sup>b</sup> Except *Culrus*, & *enculus*, *penuria*, *curia*, *myria*.

15.

Of the last Syllables.

a 1. **A**Ll in *a* are long, as *amā, contrā*; Except *Ejā, itā, aqua*, and all cases in *a* (besides ablatives & greek vocatives of Nominatives in *as*) Aptotes in *giutā* are common.

b. d. t. 2. All in *b, d, t*, are short, as *āb, ōb, capit*.

c. 3. All in *c* are long: But *fāc*, the pronoun *hīc* and its neuter *hūc* are common, if it be not an ablatives.

e. 4. All in *e* are short: Except 1. Ablatives of the fifth Declension in *e*, and their Adverbs, as *hodie, quotidie* to which add *famē*.

2. All second persons singular of the imperative mood active in the second conjugation, as *docē*.

3. All monosyllables in *e* besides *quē, nē, vē*, the enclitics, and the syllabical adjections *cē, pī, tē*.

4. All Adverbs in *e*, if derived from Adjectives in *us* or *er*, as *pulchrē, doctē*, to which add *firmē, ferē, Obē*. But *benē, malē & magē* are short.

5. All Greek words in *e* which in Greek are written with *η*.

i 5. All in *i* are long, Except *nīs & quas*.

2. Vocatives and Datives of Greek words, whose genitive case singular ends in *os*.

3. *Mihī, tibī, sibī, ubī, ibī*, have *i* common, but *scibī* short and *alibī* long.

l. 6. All in *l* are short, Except *Sāl, sāl & nīl*, and Hebrew proper names, as *Gabriel*.

n. 7. All in *n* are long, Except 1. *ān, ēn & tamēn* with their Compounds, *subēn, deēn, forsan, attamēn, veruntamēn, &c.*

2. All apocopated words in *n*, as *vidēn' nemōn'*.

3. All short unparasyllables in *n*, as *nomēn*.

o. 4. All Greek words *ōv* and in *āv*, if the Nominative case end in *α*, and Accusatives in *ιν & υν*.

o. 8. All in *o* are common, Except 1. Monosyllables which are long.

2. Ablat-

2. Ablative cases in *o* and their Adverbs are long, yet *sedulo*, *mutuo*, *crebro*, *sero* & *ergo* for causa, are common. *Modo*, *quomodo* & *cito*, short. But *eo*, *ideo*, seldom short. *Ambo*, *duo*, *ego*, *homo*, *scio*, *nescio*, *imo*, *illico*, are seldom long.

3. All Greek words in *o*, which are written with *ω*. But if they come from words in *ωv*, as *Plato*, they are common.

All in *r* are short, Except *far*, *lar*, *nar*, *ver*, *fūr*, *cūr*, & *par* with its compounds, and Greek words in *er*, which in Greek are written in *η*, Except *pater* & *matr* which are short.

All in *as* are long, Except *uas*, and Greek words in *as* making *adis* in the Genitive case.

2. Greek Accusatives in *as*, *Heroas*, *Hectoris*.

All in *es* are long, Except 1. Nouns in *es* of the fourth Declension encreasing short in the Genitive case. But *Abies*, *aries*, *paries*, *ceres* & *pēs* with his compounds, are long.

2. *E's* of the verb *Sum* with his compounds are short, so *penēs* and Greek masculines and neuters writted in Greek with *ēs*.

All in *is* are short, Except oblique plurals in *is*, and the Nominative singulars of long imparisyllables, as *Dominus*, *Sannus-itis*.

2. All nouns in *is* coming from Greek words in *cis*.

3. All monosyllables in *is*, except *ēs*, *quēs* & *bis*.

4. All second persons singular of the Indicative Mood and present tense of the fourth Conjugation in *is*, are long, as *audīs*, *lovelis*, *noīis*, *malīs*, *posīs*, and the Advers *forīs* & *gratīs*.

5. Future Subjunctives in *is* are \* seldom long.

\* Farnaby saith only by a Caper.

All in *os* and *u* are long, Except *compōs*, *impōs* and *is-ossis*, & nouns w<sup>ch</sup> in Greek are written with *ōs*.

All in *y* and *us* are short, Except Nouns in *us* encreasing long in the Genitive case, as *virtūs*.

F

2. All

9. *u*.

10. *as*.

11. *es*.

12. *is*.

13. *os*.

14. *us* y.

## THE LATINE, &amp;c.

2. All cases of the third Declension are long, Except the Nominative and Vocative singular and the Cases in *brs*.

3. All monosyllables are long, and words that in Greek are written with *ες*.

*The last syllable of every kinde of verse is reputed common.*

F I N I S.

Μόνον τὸ Οὐδὲ Νέεα.



5-12  
B-2

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# The Table or Index.

A

A

A

**A**, Ababs, from.  
**A**, abao, to hide.  
 Abies, a Firre-tree.  
 Ablactō, to weane.  
 Abluo, to wash away.  
 Abnuo, to deny.  
 Aboles, to abolish.  
 Abicedo, to depart.  
 Abicondo, to hide.  
 Abilio, to leap away.  
 Ablynthium, Wormwood.  
 Absolve, to absolve.  
 Abiq, without.  
 Abstineo, to abstine.  
 Abstum, to be absent.  
 Abundē, abundantly.  
 Abundo, to abound.  
**Ac**.  
 Accendo, to kindle.  
 Accerso, to call for.  
 Accido, to happen, or to fall unto, to bow at, &c.  
 Accino, to sing to.  
 Accipio, to receive.  
 Accuso, to accuse.  
 Acer, n.g. a Maple.  
 Acer-acris, acre, adjēt. sharp sower.  
 Acerbus, bitter.  
 Acies, the edge of a thing, an Army.  
 Acta, publique acts registred.  
 Actutum, forthwith.  
 Actuo, to sharpen.  
 Acus a needle.  
**Ad**.  
 Ad, to.  
 Adequo, to make even.  
 Addico, to vow to deliver, to give up, &c.  
 Addo, to add.  
 Adeps, fatnes.  
 Adeo, fo.  
 Adhereo, to stick to.  
 Adimo, to take away.  
 Adipiscor, to get.  
 Adjuvo, to help.  
 Admiror, to admire.  
 Admitto, to admit.  
 Adoleo, to grow, to burn sacrifice.  
 Adolescent, a young man.

Adolescentior, more youthfull.  
 Ador. n. g. a kind of grain used in sacrifices.  
 Adum, to be present.  
 Advectus, a coming.  
 Adversaria, note-books.  
 Adversor, to be against.  
 Adversus, against.  
 Adolor, to flatter.  
 Adulter, an adulterer.  
**Ac**.  
 AEdes, anhouse, a Temple.  
 AEdilis, A Romane Officer called an AEdile.  
 AEdopol, forsooth (properly) by the Temple of Pollux.  
 AEger, sick.  
 Egre, fically, hardly.  
 A Egrotō, to be sick for.  
 AEmulus, envious properly desiring the same thing with another.  
 AEnus, of brass.  
 AEque, equally.  
 AEquiparo, to match.  
 AEquivaleo, it is æquivalent.  
 AEquo, to make even.  
 AEquor, the Sea.  
 AEquus, equal.  
 AEs, the Aier.  
 AEs, brass.  
 AEstimo, to esteem or value.  
 AEstiva, Bowers, Arbors, &c.  
 AEtas, age.  
 AEvum, an age.  
**Af**.  
 Afabilis, courteous.  
 Afficim, abundantly.  
 Affinis, a kinsman.  
 Affligo, to afflict.  
 Affluo, to flow to.  
**Ag**.  
 Agilis, active, nimble.  
 Agna, an ewe lamb.  
 Agnus, an hee-lamb.  
 Ago, to doe, &c.  
 Agonalia, Feasts used at the time of some exercises of activity.  
**Ah**.  
 Ah, alas.

**Ai**.  
 Aio, to say.  
**Al**.  
 Ala, a wing.  
 Alacer, chearfull.  
 Albedo, whiteness.  
 Ales, a Bird.  
 Algeo, to be chill.  
 Alias, otherwise.  
 Alibi, elsewhere.  
 Alienus, estranged.  
 Alinquin, otherwise.  
 Aliquis, some one.  
 Aliquot, a few.  
 Aliter, otherwise.  
 Alecto, to entise.  
 Allego-avi, to alledge.  
 Allego-egi, to chuse.  
 Allicio, to allure.  
 Alnus, good, kind, nourishing, &c.  
 Alo, to nourish.  
 Alpha, A, the first letter in the grek Alphabet, or A, B, C.  
 Alter, the other.  
 Alteruter, the one or the other.  
 Altus, high, deep.  
 Alvearium, a Bee-hive.  
 Alvus, the paunch.  
**Am**.  
 Amabilis, lovely.  
 Amarus, Bitter.  
 Ambage, & plur. ambages, a speech farre fetched, a spell, &c.  
 Ambio, to environ, to sue for, &c.  
 Ambicus, a compass.  
 Ambo, both.  
 Amicio, to clothe.  
 Amicus, a Friend.  
 Amictus, to loose.  
 Amnis, a River.  
 Amo, to love.  
 Amor, love.  
 Amplector, to embrace.  
 Amplio, to enlarge.  
 Amulus, a Masons rule.  
**An**.  
 An, whether or no?  
 Ancile & Ancilia, plur. short

## A

Short Bucklers.  
 Ancillor, to serve diligently,  
 properly, as a maid-servant.  
 Anco, to vex.  
 Angus, a snake.  
 Anelo, to breathe.  
 Antna, the soul.  
 Animal, a living creature.  
 Animus, the mind.  
 Annals, of an year; from  
 whence Annales, Histories  
 of things done year after  
 year.  
 Annuo, to consent.  
 Antecello, to excell.  
 Auceedo, to go before.  
 Antefo, to have prehemi-  
 nence.  
 Antimonium, antimony.  
 Atrium, a den.  
 Ap.  
 Apige, away, be gone.  
 Aperio, to open.  
 Apina, tris.  
 Appello, to call.  
 Appendix, an addition.  
 Aprilis, the moneth April.  
 Apto, to fit.  
 Aptus, fit.  
 Apud, at or to.  
 Aq.  
 Aqua, water.  
 Aqualis, a water-trough.  
 Aquaticus and Aquatilis, be-  
 longing to the water.  
 Ar.  
 Arbor, a tree.  
 Arceo, to drive away.  
 Arcesso, to chase.  
 Arcus, a bow.  
 Ardeo, to burn.  
 Ardans, difficult.  
 Arena, sand.  
 Areo, to wax dry.  
 Argentum, silver.  
 Arguo, to reason.  
 Arguria, Witty sayings.  
 Arces, a Ram.  
 Arista, an ear of corn.  
 Arma, Weapons.  
 Armer, an arm-bearer.  
 Cui Equare.  
 Aromaticus, spicy.  
 Arrasus, set upright.  
 Ars, an art.  
 Artus, a roylet.  
 As.  
 As, a pound weight.  
 Asio, the wife.

## B

Aspicio, To behold.  
 Assentatio, flattery.  
 Attention, to consent or a-  
 gree to.  
 Assimilo, to liken.  
 Assit, a pound weight, as  
 half-penny.  
 Ast, but.  
 Astringo, To tie.  
 At.  
 At, but.  
 Atavus, a great grandfather.  
 Atque, and.  
 Atqui, but.  
 Attamen, yet.  
 Attendo, to attend.  
 Attinco, to attain to.  
 Avaritia, Covetousnesse.  
 Avarus, covetous.  
 Audax, bold.  
 Audio, to hear.  
 Auditus, hearing.  
 Avena, Oats.  
 Ausero, to take away.  
 Augeo, To encrease.  
 Avidus, Greedy.  
 Aula, an hall.  
 Auris, an ear.  
 Aurum, gold.  
 Austerus, austere, rigid.  
 Aut, Or  
 Auxilior, to help.  
 Ax.  
 Axis, an axell-tree.

## B.

B.  
 Baculus or Baeulum, a staff.  
 Balbus Tongue-tied, flam-  
 mering, fluttering.  
 Balista, a cross-bow.  
 Balneo, To bathe.  
 Balneum, a bath.  
 Barathrum, hell.  
 Barbara, the name of a mood  
 in Logic.  
 Barbicus, a Lute.  
 B fia, to hide.  
 Be.  
 Beatus, blessed.  
 Bellari, junkets.  
 Bellum, war.  
 Bene, well.  
 Benedictus, blessed.  
 Ben-volus, friendly.  
 Benignus, hountfull.  
 Bio, to blede.

## C

Bes, 8. ounces.  
 Bi.  
 Bibo, to drink.  
 Biceps, Two-headed.  
 Bidens, a fork of two Tines,  
 a sheep of 2. years old.  
 Biennium, the space of two  
 years.  
 Bijugas, 2. cattle yoked.  
 Bilis, Choler.  
 Bipennis, a Twibill.  
 Bis, twice.  
 Bissus, fine silk.  
 Blandior, to flatter.  
 Blandus, fair spoken.  
 Bo.  
 Bonitas, goodness.  
 Bonus, good.  
 Bos, an Oxe.  
 Brevis, short.  
 Bulla, a bubble.  
 Buris, a plough-tayl.  
 Busta, a place where dead bo-  
 dies were burned.

## C.

Ca.  
 Cadaver, a carcase.  
 Cado, to fall.  
 Cacus, blinde.  
 Cado, to beat, to slay.  
 Cape, an Onion.  
 Carpi, I have begun.  
 Calceo, to shooe.  
 Calco, to be hot.  
 Calendae, the Kalends of a  
 moneth.  
 Calefco, to wax hot.  
 Callis, a path-way.  
 Calumnior, to charge falsely.  
 Calvus, Bald.  
 Calx, f. g. Lime, chalk.  
 Cambio, to exchange.  
 Camestrus, the name of a  
 Mood in Logic.  
 Canalis, a conduit-pipe.  
 Cancelli, Lattices.  
 Candidatus, Such amongst the  
 Romans that stood for of-  
 fices and preferments.  
 Canines, hoariness.  
 Canis, a dog or bitch.  
 Canabis, Hemp.  
 Cano, To sing.  
 Canorus, Tond, shrill.  
 Canus, Grey for age.  
 Capax, capable.  
 Capeffo, to take in hand.  
 Capio,



## C

Capio, to take.  
 Capistrum, an halter or muzzle.  
 Capital, an ornament for the head.  
 Caput, capacity.  
 Capulum, an hilt.  
 Carbasus, Fine linnen, the sail of a ship.  
 Careo to want.  
 Carix, sedge.  
 Carmen, a verse.  
 Caro, flesh.  
 Carpo, to reprove, to gather, to taunt.  
 Carus, Deare.  
 Cassicassum, a net.  
 Cassis, idem, an helmet.  
 Cassus, vain, void without.  
 Castra, tents.  
 Castigo, to chastise.  
 Catena, a chain.  
 Catapulta, a sling.  
 Cataracta, a Port-cullis.  
 Catasta, a cage to sell or punish bondmen in.  
 Caveo, to take heed.  
 Caulis, a stalk.  
 Causidicus, a Lawyer.  
 Causo, an old verb out of use.  
 Cinctus, a ragged rock.  
 Cinctus, warre.  
 Ce.  
 Cedo, to give place.  
 Cedo & cedite, give or reach me.  
 Celeber, famous.  
 Celer & celeris, swift.  
 Celo, to hide.  
 Ceilo, an old verb out of use.  
 Cesto, to judge.  
 Centies, an 100. times.  
 Centum, an 100.  
 Centumvir, a Roman Iudge, or Magistrat.  
 Centurio, a centurion or captain of an 100.  
 Centullus, an 100. pound weight.  
 Cerno, to see.  
 Certe, truly.  
 Certo, to strive.  
 Certus, sure.  
 Cervus, an hart.  
 Cesare, a mood in Logick.  
 Cete, a Whale.  
 Cui, or, whether.  
 Ch.  
 Chalybeus, of steel.

## C

Chalybs, steel.  
 Chatus, deer.  
 Charta, paper.  
 Charybdis, a rock in the sea.  
 Chlamys, a short cloak.  
 Cholera, choler.  
 Chorus, a Quire or company of singers.  
 Christallinus, of christall.  
 Coristus, Corist.  
 Ci.  
 Cbaria, vict-als.  
 Cibus, meat, food.  
 Ciccr, a pease.  
 Cicur, tame.  
 Cico, to stir up.  
 Cingo, to compasse.  
 Cinis, ashes.  
 Cio, to move.  
 Circa, circiter & circum, about.  
 Circumago, to leade or turn about.  
 Circumsedeo, to sit about.  
 Circumspicio, to look about.  
 Circundo, to compasse.  
 Cis & citra, on this side.  
 Cito, to call or summon to appear.  
 Cl.  
 Clam, privily.  
 Clandestinus, secret, private, &c.  
 Clango, to sound.  
 Clavis, a Navie.  
 Claudio, to smite.  
 Clavis, a key.  
 Clementia, gentleness.  
 Client, a client.  
 Clitella, a pack-saddle.  
 Clueo, to be named or esteemed.  
 Clunis, a buttock.  
 Clypeus or clypeum, a buckler.  
 Co.  
 Coeuvus & Coetaneus, of the same age.  
 Cochlea, a Snayl.  
 Codicilli, epistles, letters.  
 Coelebs, unmarried.  
 Coelites, Saints, Gods, Heavenly Powers.  
 Coelum, heaven.  
 Coena, a supper.  
 Coeno, to sup.  
 Coenum, dirt.  
 Cremo, to buy with another.  
 Coerceo, to restrain.

## C

Cognatus, a kinsman.  
 Cognosco, to know.  
 Cogoo, to compell.  
 Collis, an hillock.  
 Colo, to worship, to till, to love.  
 Colu, a distaff.  
 Coma, the hair.  
 Comedo, to eat together.  
 Comitia, Assemblies of men chosen for publick employments, at Parliaments, Commencements, &c.  
 Commisicor, to seign, or invent.  
 Commodo, to profit, to lend.  
 Commodus, fit, profitable.  
 Commotus, moved.  
 Communico, to communicate.  
 Como, to kemb.  
 Comparo, to compare.  
 Compello, to compell.  
 Comperio & comperior, to finde out by diligent search.  
 Compes, a pair of fetters.  
 Compesco, to repress, and sometimes to pasture together.  
 Compits, crosse-waies.  
 Compleo, to fulfill.  
 Compono, to compose.  
 Comprimo, to presse.  
 Compungo, to prick.  
 Concedo, to grant.  
 Concilio, to accord, to allure, to win.  
 Concoro, agreeing.  
 Concumbo, to lie together.  
 Condemno, to condemn.  
 Condo, to make or build, to hide.  
 Condono, to pardon.  
 Conduco, to hire.  
 Confero, to bestow.  
 Confido, to trust to.  
 Confinis, bordering upon.  
 Congruo, to agree.  
 Congruus, agreeing, meet, suitable.  
 Conjicio, to conjecture.  
 Conjuratio, a conjuring.  
 Conjunctum, together.  
 Conniveo, to widd with the eyes.  
 Coascius, Guilty.  
 Conscriptus, enrolled.  
 Consecro, to make holy.  
 Consentaneus, agreeing.

Consilior,

## C

Confilior, to give or take  
 counsell.  
 Confilium, counsell.  
 Confors, a companion.  
 Conſtituo, to appoint.  
 Conſto, to continue, to per-  
 form, to coſt, to buy.  
 Conſuetudo, a cuſtome.  
 Conſul, a Conſul.  
 Conſularis, of a Conſul.  
 Conſulo, to give or take coun-  
 ſell.  
 Conſulto, to conſult.  
 Conſultus, ſkillfull, of whom  
 counſell may be aſked.  
 Contagio, an infection.  
 Contemno, to deſpiſe.  
 Contentus, content.  
 Conterminus, bordering to-  
 gether.  
 Conticeo, to hold ones peace.  
 Contiguus, neer together.  
 Contineo, to contain, to re-  
 ſtrain, to ſtay.  
 Continentia, continency.  
 Conſingo, to touch together.  
 Contra, againſt.  
 Contrarius, contrary.  
 Contrariè, Contrariwiſe.  
 Conſternalis, a chamber-fel-  
 low.  
 Convenio, to meet together.  
 Convento, to reſort oft toge-  
 ther.  
 Convinco, to convince, to o-  
 vercome.  
 Copior, to gather an army.  
 Coquo, to ſeethe.  
 Cor, an heart.  
 Coram, before, in preſence.  
 Corbis, a baſket.  
 Coriaceus, of Leather.  
 Cornu, an horn.  
 Cornus, the cornell-tree.  
 Corpus, a body.  
 Corripio, to ſmatch, to re-  
 prove.  
 Cortex, the bark of a tree.  
 Coxendix, the hip.  
 Cras, to morrow.  
 Crasſus, thick.  
 Crasſius, ſtill to morrow.  
 Crate or crates, an harrow of  
 iron or wood.  
 Crater, a great cup or bowl  
 of plate.  
 Crebro, often.  
 Credo, I do beleve.

## D

Credulus, Eaſie of belief.  
 Creco, to create.  
 Crepo, to crack.  
 Crepundia, Rattles.  
 Creſco, to grow.  
 Crin, a hair.  
 Crocus, ſaffron.  
 Crucio, to vex, to torment.  
 Crudelitas, cruelty.  
 Crux, the thigh.  
 Crux, a croſſe.  
 Crypta, an hollow place or  
 vault under the ground.  
 Cu.  
 Cubo, to lie down.  
 Cuculus, a cuckow.  
 Cucumis, a cucumber.  
 Cudo, to hammer.  
 Cuias, of what countrey.  
 Cucumodi, Of what manner  
 ſoever.  
 Caſuſinodi, of what ſort.  
 Galex, a gnāt.  
 Calpo, to blame.  
 Culus, the aſe.  
 Cum, with.  
 Cumbo, to lie down.  
 Cumulo, to heap.  
 Cuneo, to wedge.  
 Cupido, deſire.  
 Cupidus, deſirous.  
 Cupio, to deſire.  
 Cur, why.  
 Cura, care.  
 Curo, to take care of, to re-  
 gard.  
 Curſo, to run.  
 Currus, a chariot.  
 Curulis, belonging to a cha-  
 riot.  
 Cuto, a keeper.  
 Cutis, the ſkin.

## D.

Da.  
 Damno, to condemn.  
 Damnoſus, hurtfull.  
 Daunum, loſſe.  
 Dapis, Junktors.  
 De.  
 De, of or concerning.  
 Dea, a goddeſſe.  
 Debeo, to owe.  
 Decem, ten.  
 Decerno, to diſcern.  
 Decet, it becometh.  
 Decies, ten times,

## D

Decima, tenths.  
 Decipio, to deceive.  
 Declivis, ſteep downward.  
 Decori, comelineſſe.  
 Decorus, comely.  
 Decumbo, to lie down.  
 Decutias, to divide into  
 bands.  
 Decuſſis, ten pound weight.  
 Decutio, to ſhake down.  
 Dedo, to yeeld.  
 Defendo, to defend.  
 Deſero, to deſerre.  
 Deſetiſcor, to be weary.  
 Deſicio, to rub off.  
 Deſintum, Wine boyled till  
 half or a third part be boyl-  
 ed away.  
 Dégener, degenerate, or  
 growing out of kinde.  
 Dego, to live.  
 Dehuſco, to gape.  
 Dein, after that.  
 Deinde, moreover, beſides  
 this.  
 Delen, to blot out, to over-  
 throw.  
 Delibuo, to annoint.  
 Delicium, delight.  
 Delirus, that doth or ra-  
 veth.  
 Deliteo, to lie hid.  
 Delphin, a dolphin.  
 Delta, the name of the greek  
 letter δ.  
 Demo, to take away.  
 Deni, ten together.  
 Denique, laſt of all.  
 Denſco, to wax thick.  
 Dens, a tooth.  
 Deorſum, downward.  
 Depango, to plant, to faſten.  
 Deprecor, to ſue carneſtly, to  
 pray againſt.  
 Depſo, to knead.  
 Deſcendo, to deſcend.  
 Deſidero, to deſire.  
 Deſignor, to be appointed.  
 Deſquo, to ceaſe.  
 Deſipio, to dote, to wax  
 fooliſh.  
 Deſiſto, to leave off.  
 Deſum, to be wanting.  
 Deterior, worſe, more lewd.  
 Detero, to bruſe, to wear.  
 Detraho, to draw away.  
 Detreſco, to ſhift off, or re-  
 fuſe to do.



## E

Er, towards.  
 Ergo, therefore, and ergo pro  
 causa, for the sake of.  
 Eripio, to snatch away.  
 Erro, to wander.  
 Erubescio, to blush.  
 Eruditus, learned.  
 Erro, to draw out with force.  
 Ervum, a kind of pulse.

Ei,

Esurio, to be hungry.

Et,

Et, and.

Etenim, for.

Ethica, ethicks.

Etiam, also.

Etiamfi, although.

Etiā, although and also.

Evado, to escape.

Euge, heida!

Evolvo, to roll out, to turn  
over.

Eurus, the East winde.

Ex,

Ex or e, out.

Excedo, to exceed, to de-  
part.Excorio, to pluck off the  
skin.Excubio, Watching by day  
or night.

Excurro, to run out.

Excuso, to excuse.

Excursio, to shake off.

Exemplar, a copie.

Exeo, to go out.

Exequit, a Funeral.

Exercitus, an army.

Exhaustio, to draw out.

Exhibeo, to exhibit.

Exigo, to require, to exact.

Exilium, banishment.

Eximo, to take out, to di-  
charge, to deprive.

Exin or exinde, after ward.

Existimor, to be esteemed.

Existo, to be.

Exitium, destruct ion.

Exitiosus, mischievous.

Exoleo, to fade.

Exornor, to dishylen.

Exos, Not paker, out of  
fellowship.

Exolus, that hatheth.

Expeditio, to dispatch, to di-  
charge.Expendo, to lay out, to  
weigh, to consider.

## F

Expersigior, to awaken.

Experior, to try.

Expers, that hath no experi-  
ence, free.

Expertus, skillfull.

Esper, past hope.

Expedit, it is expedient.

Expro, to breathe out, to  
die.

Exploso, to huse out.

Exquisi e and exquisitum, ex-  
quisitely.Exito, to stand out, to ap-  
pear.

Extā, the bowels.

Extorquco, to writh out.

Extorris, an exiles.

Extra, without.

Extremus, utmost.

Exul, a banished man.

Exuo, to put off.

## F.

Fa.

Facessio, to go about, to do.

Facetia, witty sayings.

Facies, a face.

Facilis, easie.

Facio, to do.

Falso, &amp; Fictio, to do often.

Factum, a deed.

Facundus, fruitful.

Fadus, filthy.

Felix, happy.

Femina, a woman.

Fenum, a ley.

Fas, drege.

Fagus, faginus, & fagineus,  
Of the beech tree.

Fallo, to deceive.

Falsus, false.

Famo, fame.

Fames, hunger.

Fameo, an old verb to b-  
hungry.

Familiaris, familiar.

Famulus, to serve.

Fas, all kinde of corn.

Fectio, to stiff.

Farina, M d, flower.

Fas, lawful, right.

Fas, a faggot.

Fatis, Registers, Law-daies,  
Clanders, setting down  
the Holy-daies.

Fistido, to disdain.

Fateor, to confesse.

## F

Fatigatio, a wearying, of te-  
diousness.

Fatigo, to make weary.

Fittico, to rape.

Fauce abl. sing. & in plur.  
num Fauces, the jaws.

Faveo, to favour.

Fax, a torch, a fi end and.

Faxo for fecero, and faxum for  
fecurum, I shall do, or have  
done.

Fe.

Febris, a fever.

Fell, gall.

Ferox, fertile.

Fera, almost.

Feria, holy-daies.

Fertio, to unite.

Fero, to bring.

Ferox, cruel, lusty, stout,  
proud.

Feram, iron?

Fertilis, fruitfull.

Ferveo, to seethe.

Fervidus, scalding hot.

Festus, weary.

Festinus, quick.

Fi.

Ficus-us of the third decl. a  
Fig-tree or a Fig.Ficus-, of the second, for a  
disease.

Fidelis, faithfull.

Fidens, bold.

Fides, faith.

Fidus, trusty.

Fido, to trust.

Figo, to fasten.

Filia, a daughter.

Filiolus, a little son.

Filius, a son.

Filius, fern.

Findo, to cleave.

Fingo, to feign.

Fius, an end.

Fimicus, bordering close  
to.

Fio, to be, to be made.

Firme, assuredly, firmly,  
strongly.

Flagito, to ask instantly.

Flammis, a flame.

Flavus, to be yellow.

Llebilis, dolefull.

Flecto, to bend.

Fleo, to weep.

Floccus, a flock of wool.

Floridus, garnished with  
flowers.

Flor,

## F

Flos, a flower.  
 Fluus, to flow.  
 Fluvius, a river.  
 Fo.  
 Fodio, to dig.  
 Follis, bellows.  
 Fons, a fountain.  
 Foveo, to cherish.  
 Foras, out of doors, abroad.  
 Forceps, a pair of tongs.  
 Fori, the hatches of a ship.  
 Fori, without, on the outside.  
 Formi, beauty.  
 Formido, fear.  
 Forfex, a pair of sheers.  
 Fors, chance.  
 Fortis, fortisan, fortasse, fortassu, peradventure, perhaps.  
 Forte, by chance.  
 Fortiter, valiantly.  
 Fortitudo, valour.  
 Fortuito, by chance.  
 Fortunz, fortune.  
 Forum, the market-place.  
 Frangum, a bridle.  
 Fraga, berries.  
 Fragilis, frail, brittle.  
 Frango, to break.  
 Frango, to deceive.  
 Fremo, to foam.  
 Frendo, to gnash the teeth.  
 Erexis, trusting in.  
 Frico, to rub.  
 Frigeo, to be cold.  
 Frigo, to pinch or sty.  
 Frit, the grain in the top of the ear.  
 Frugalitas, thrife.  
 Frugi, thrife.  
 Frui, to enjoy.  
 Frustror, to disappoint.  
 Frustum, a fragment.  
 Fu.  
 Fugax, flying, fading.  
 Fugio, to fly.  
 Fugite, to fly often.  
 Fugio, to shine.  
 Fugor, shining.  
 Funditus, from the bottom, utterly.  
 Fundo, to pour out.  
 Fungor, to execute, discharge, do a duty.  
 Funis, a rope.  
 Fur, a thief.  
 Furcifer, a slave that beareth his gallows, a varler, a rakehell.

## G

Furio, to make mad.  
 Furo, to be mad.  
 Furor-aris, to steal.  
 Furor-aris, madness.  
 Furtum, theft.  
 Fustis, a club.  
 Futuo, to do the act of generation.

## G.

Ga.  
 Gamma, the greek γ.  
 Gaudeo, to rejoyce.  
 Gausapa & gausape, a rough garment.  
 Ge.  
 Gelu, frost.  
 Gemui, twins.  
 Gemo, to groan.  
 Gener, a son in Law.  
 Gens, a Nation.  
 Genu, a knee.  
 Genus, a lineage, a sort, a stock, a race, a gender.  
 Georgica, Georgicks, i. Virgils Poem of husbandry.  
 Geira, trifles, toys.  
 Gestio, to skip for joy.  
 Gi.  
 Gigno, to beget.  
 Giu, a kinde of seed.  
 Gl.  
 Glabreo, to be naked, to become bald.  
 Glacio, to freeze.  
 Glis, if gen. iris, a dormouse, iris a thistle, ifis, potter clay, idis, mouldesse in bread, as Livy hath it.  
 Glisco, to shine.  
 Glorior, to boast.  
 Glubo, to peel.  
 Guarus, skullfull.  
 Gr.  
 Gracilis, slender.  
 Gradior, to march, to go.  
 Grecus, a Grecian.  
 Grammatica, grammar.  
 Grando, hail.  
 Grates, thanks.  
 Gratia, favour, grace.  
 Gratia, the graces, thanks.  
 Gratis, freely.  
 Grator, to give thanks.  
 Gratulor, to rejoyce in ones behalf.  
 Gravidus, heavy burthened,

## H

big with child.  
 Gravis, heavy.  
 Graviter, heavily.  
 Grex, a flock.  
 Grossus, a green fig.  
 Gry the filia under the nails, a grant.  
 Gu.  
 Gummi Gumme.  
 Gustus, the taste.

## H.

Ha.  
 Habeo, to have.  
 Habere, to be accounted.  
 Habilis, fit.  
 Hac, this way.  
 Hæco, to stick.  
 Halec, an herring.  
 Hand, not.  
 Haurio, to draw.  
 He.  
 Hebes, dull.  
 Hem, hah. oh. what?  
 Hepar, the liver.  
 Hepaticus, Of the Liver.  
 Hercle, truly, properly by  
 Hic, here.  
 Hæc, yesterday.  
 Herilis, my master's.  
 Hesperus, the evening.  
 Hens, ho, hark, Sirra.  
 Hic, pron. this.  
 Hic, adv. here.  
 Hiccine, what this?  
 Hinc, hence.  
 Hio, to gape, wonder.  
 Hico, to gape, mutter.  
 Histris, the Porcupine.  
 Ho.  
 Hodie, to day.  
 Hodiernus, this daies.  
 Homo, a man or woman.  
 Honor, honour.  
 Hordeum, barley.  
 Horotinus, of one years continuance.  
 Horreo, to quake for fear.  
 Hortor, to exhort.  
 Hortus, garden.  
 Hostis, an enemy.

Hu.  
 Huc, hither.  
 Huccine, what hither?  
 Hujusce, of this.  
 Hujusmodi, of this sort.  
 Humanus, belonging to a man,

## I

man, courteous, kinde.  
 Humilis, to make low.  
 Humilis, humble.  
 Humus the ground.  
 Hy.  
 Hyacinthus, an hyacinth.  
 Hyems the winter.  
 Hyssopus, hyssop.

## I.

Ia.  
 Iacio, to cast, to throw.  
 Iustus, a cast.  
 Iam, now, already.  
 Impudens, long since.  
 Iaspis, the Jasper stone.  
 Iaculum, a dart.  
 Ibi, there.  
 Ibidem, in the same place.  
 Ico, to smite.  
 Id.  
 Idem, the same.  
 Ideo, therefore.  
 Idcirco, therefore.  
 Idonius fit.  
 Idus, the Ides of a moneth.  
 Je.  
 Jecur, the liver.  
 Jejunus, fasting.  
 Jesto, to break fast.  
 Ig.  
 Ignarus, ignorant.  
 Ignavia, idleness.  
 Igatur, therefore.  
 Ignis, fire.  
 Ignominia, shame.  
 Ignosco, to forgive.  
 Il.  
 Ilia, the small guts.  
 Illic, that way.  
 Illecebra, enticements.  
 Illic, there.  
 Illico by and by.  
 Illinc thence.  
 Illiusce, of that.  
 Illutmodi of that sort.  
 Iludio, to scoff.  
 Im.  
 Imbecillis, weak.  
 Imbrex, a gutter.  
 Imbre, to anoint, induce.  
 Imbrui, to smirch.  
 Imminuo, to lessen.  
 Immodice Excessively.  
 Immunis Free.  
 Imo, yea.  
 Impertio or Impartio, to im-

## I

part to communicate.  
 Impavidus bold.  
 Impedio, to hinder.  
 Impendens, to hang over ones head.  
 Impendio very much.  
 Impendium, cost.  
 Impendo, to bestow.  
 Impense, greatly, earnestly, busily.  
 Impero, to command.  
 Imperitus, unskillfull.  
 Impetis, violence.  
 Impertio, to bestow.  
 Impiger, quick.  
 Imple, to fill.  
 Impos, unable, without power, void of.  
 Imprudens, unwise.  
 Imprudentia, folly.  
 In.  
 Inanis, vain, void.  
 Incantus, needless.  
 Incedo, to goe.  
 Incendo, to kindle.  
 Incertus, uncertain.  
 Incesso, to come, to be at hand, to invade, to vex, to provoke.  
 Incitus, when one is at a stand and can goe no further, we say he is ad incitas redactus.  
 Inclementer, cruelly.  
 Inclutus, famous.  
 Includo, to include, to shut in.  
 Incommodo, to hurt.  
 Incommodus, hurtfull.  
 Increpo, to blame.  
 Inculco, to beat or tread in.  
 Incumbo, to rest upon, to endeavour.  
 Incunabula, a child's cradle.  
 Incuriolus, careless.  
 Incuso, to accuse.  
 Incutio, to strike.  
 Inde from thence.  
 Indepiscor, to get.  
 Indico, to shew.  
 Indigero, to want.  
 Indignor, to disdain.  
 Indignus, unworthy.  
 Indo, to put in.  
 Indolis, towardness in disposition.  
 Induciae truce.  
 Indulgeo, to make much of.  
 Induo, to put on a garment.  
 &c.  
 Inebrio, to be drunk or made

## I

drunk.  
 Iner, without skill, dull, unfit, unprofitable.  
 Infelix, unhappy.  
 Infandum, not to be spoken.  
 Infancia, infancy.  
 Infercio, to stifle.  
 Inferi, the spirits or Gods below.  
 Inferia, Sacrifices done to powers below.  
 Inficias, denial.  
 Inficio, to infect.  
 Infidus unfaithfull.  
 Infigo, to inflict.  
 Informo, to fashion.  
 Ingenisco, to groan.  
 Ingenium, wit.  
 Inglorius without honour.  
 Ingratus unthankfull.  
 Ingredior, to enter.  
 Inlio, to gape, to covet.  
 Initio, to enter one into Religion.  
 Initiator, the same with Initio.  
 Injucundus, Not pleasant.  
 Injustus, without command or warrant.  
 Innoxius, harmless.  
 Innuba, never married.  
 Innuo, to nod, to grant.  
 Inuolo, to wax great, to increase.  
 Inops, poor.  
 Inquam, I say.  
 Inscius, ignorant.  
 Inscribe, to write in, to write upon.  
 Insulpo, to engrave.  
 Insidia, snares.  
 Insidior, to ensnare.  
 Insilio, to leap in.  
 Insimulo, to feign.  
 Insolens, not used, insolent, haughty.  
 Insons, guiltless.  
 Instar, like, as big as.  
 Instigo, to move, stir up, prick forward.  
 Insto, to enforce, solicit, to be instant.  
 Instruo, to instruct.  
 Insulto, to leap up, rebound, triumph in words, to domineer.  
 Insim, to be in.  
 Insuper, moreover.  
 Integer, whole.  
 Intelligo, to understand.

Inter

## I

Inter, between.  
 Interea, in the mean time.  
 Interest, it concerns.  
 Interior, more inward.  
 Interminor, to threaten.  
 Intimus, most inward, most

secret, familiar.

Intersum, to be present.

Intra, within.

Intrus, within, inwardly.

Invado, to invade.

Invenio, to finde out.

Inventum, an invention.

Invictus, unconquered.

Invideo, to envy.

Invidus, envious.

Invisus, against ones will.

Invidus, impassible, that hath  
 no way.

Inutilis, unprofitable.

Jo.

Jocus, a jest.

Ip.

Ipse, I my self.

Ir.

Ira, anger.

Irascor, I am angry.

Iretectus, intrapped, snared.

Is.

Is, He.

Istac, that way.

Iste, he.

Istic, there.

Istinc, from thence.

Ita, in that sort.

It.

Ita, so.

Itaq, therefore.

Item, also.

Iter, a journey.

Itidem, in like manner.

Itur, imperf. men goe.

Ju.

Inbar, a sun-beam.

Jubeo, to command.

Jucundus, pleasant.

Judicium, the judgement.

Jugalis, that is yoked.

Jugris, of an acre.

Jugerum, an acre.

Jugum, a yoke.

Jungo, to joyn.

Jus, Law, right.

Justa, Funeral obsequies.

Justitia, righteousness.

Juro, to swear.

Juvenis, a young man or wo-  
 man.

Juvo to help.

## L

Juxta, Nigh to.

## L.

La.

Labasco, to fail.

Labes, a spot, a tempest.

Labo, to waver, to faint.

Labor, to slide.

Labor-oris, Labour.

Laboriosus, painfull.

Laboro, to take pains.

Labos vide labor.

Lac, milk.

Lacessio, to provoke.

Lacio, to allure.

Lacus, a lake.

Ladies, the small guts.

Lacto, to give suck.

Lactuca, the herb Lettice.

Lado, to hurt.

Lætitia, Joyfullness.

Lætus, Joyfull.

Lambo, to lick.

Lampas, a lamp.

Languo, to languish.

Lanio, to quarter, to rend, to  
 tear.

Lanio-onis, or Lanjus, a but-  
 cher.

Lanista, a fencing master.

Lanula, Flocks, or small pic-  
 ces of wool.

Lapsus, a fall.

Laqueo-as, to halter.

Laqueus, An halter.

Largior, to give freely and  
 largely.

Largus, large.

Laser, the herb called Ben-  
 jamin.

Lateo, to skulk or lie close.

Laterna, a Lanthorn.

Latito, to lie hid.

Latro, a robber.

Latus-a-um broad.

Latus, n.g. A side.

Laudo, to praise.

Lavo, to wash.

Laurus, the Lawrell or Bay-  
 tree.

Le.

Lego, to reade.

Lemures, Goblins, Ghosts.  
 Spirits, Furies.

Lemuria, Feasts dedicated to  
 such Spirits.

Lens-lendem, a Nit.

## L

Lens-entem Pulse called len-  
 tils, Ducks-meat.

Lethalis, deadly.

Levir the husbands brother.

Levo, to make light.

Li.

Libellus, a little book.

Liber, a book.

Liberalis, liberall.

Liberi, Children.

Libero, to free.

Libertas, Freedom.

Liber-ra-um, free.

Libido, Lust.

Librarius of Liber, pertaining  
 to books.

Librarius of Libra, pertaining  
 to weighing.

Librarius-ij, a Scrivener, a  
 Book-binder.

Vico, to be prised.

Licentia, Licence.

Licor, to prise a thing, to  
 cheapen.

Licet, although.

Licet, it is lawfull.

Lichen, a tetter or ringworm,  
 Liverwort.

Licitor, to cheapen.

Lien & lienis, The milt, the  
 spleen.

Ligneus, wooden.

Lignum, wood.

Ligurio, to eat licorously, to  
 feed greedily.

Limax, a snail.

Lineo, to draw the figure or  
 proportion of a thing in  
 lines.

Lino, to daub, to besmear.

Linquo, to leave.

Linter, a cock-boat.

Linum, Flax.

Liques, to melt.

Liquet, it appereth.

Liquor-oris, to melt.

Liquor-oris, juice, moisture,  
 A liquor.

Lis, strife.

Litra, a letter.

Littera, the shoe.

Lituro, to blot.

Livo, to be black or blue, to  
 envy.

Lixivia, Lee.

Lo.

Loco, to place.

Loculi, bags, boxes.

Locuples, rich.

Locus,



## M

Locus, a place.  
 Longinquus, far off.  
 Longus long.  
 Loquor to speak.  
 Lu  
 Luceo, To shine.  
 Lucerna a candle light, lamp.  
 Luci, in the day time.  
 Lucus a grove.  
 Luda, to play.  
 Lues, the Murrain.  
 Lugeo, to lament.  
 Lupinus or Lupinum, a kind  
 of pulse or a most bitter  
 and harsh taste, also a kinde  
 of Coin.  
 Lupinus-aum of a Wolfe.  
 Lustra, dens of wild beasts.  
 Luxuria, riot.  
 Luxurio, to abound.

## M.

## Ma.

Maceillum, the shambles or  
 butchery.  
 Macer, lean.  
 Micero, to make lean.  
 Moria, walls.  
 Molestus, sad.  
 Mage for magis, rather.  
 Magnanimus, valiant.  
 Magniloquus, avaunter.  
 Magnus, great.  
 Maguderis, the herb Asperpi-  
 tium.  
 Majores, ancestors.  
 Male, evilly.  
 Maledico, to speak ill of, to  
 slander.  
 Maledictus, cursed.  
 Malefacio, to do ill.  
 Malefidus, unsafe and not to  
 be trusted.  
 Malevolus, that beareth ill  
 will.  
 M. lo, to be more willing.  
 Milus, naught, evil, wicked.  
 Mamilla, a little dug.  
 Mamma, a dug.  
 Mancipium a prisoners war,  
 a slave.  
 Mando, to chew.  
 Mando-ae, to give in charge,  
 to commit.  
 Maneo, to stay.  
 Manes, ghosts or spirits.  
 Manifestus, plain.

## M

Manubia, spoils taken in war.  
 Mapalia, cottages.  
 Mare the Sea.  
 Margarita, a pearl.  
 Margo, the brim.  
 Maritus, an husband.  
 Marmor, marble.  
 Mas, a male.  
 Mater, a mother.  
 Materia or Materies, matter.  
 Maturus, ripe.  
 Maximè, chiefly, yes, most  
 of all.  
 Maximus, the greatest.  
 Me.  
 Mecum, with me.  
 Medeor, to heal.  
 Meditor, To meditate.  
 Medius fidius, so God help  
 me.  
 Mehercule, truly.  
 Mego, to make water.  
 Mel Honey.  
 Mele Ballads or Songs.  
 Memini, I remember.  
 Memor, mindfull.  
 Mends or mendum, a fault or  
 blemish.  
 Mente a minde.  
 Mensis, a moneth.  
 Mentior, to lye.  
 Meco, to go, to flow, to passe.  
 Meopto, by my own.  
 Mephitis, a damp.  
 Mercor, to buy.  
 Merco, to deserve.  
 Vergo, to drown.  
 Meridies, Noon.  
 Meridior, to dine at noon.  
 Metior, to measure.  
 Meto, to mow.  
 Metuo, to fear.  
 Metus, fear.  
 Mi.  
 Mico, to shine.  
 Milia, Souldiers.  
 Milium millett.  
 Mille, a thousand.  
 Millies, a thousand times.  
 Mina, threatnings.  
 Mingo to make water.  
 Minime, no by no means, least  
 of all.  
 Ministro, to serve.  
 Minitor, to threaten.  
 Minores our offspring or Suc-  
 cessors.  
 Minuo, to lessen.  
 Minutia trifles.

## N

Miror, to wonder.  
 Mirus, wonderfull.  
 Misceo, to mingle.  
 Miser, miserable.  
 Misericor, to pity.  
 Misereico, to be moved with  
 compa sion.  
 Miseret, it pitieth me.  
 Mitis, milde.  
 Mitto, to send.  
 Mo.  
 Mobilis moveable.  
 Modo, so that.  
 Modius or Modium, a bushell.  
 Molestus, troublesome.  
 Mollis, soft.  
 Molo, to grinde.  
 Mons, a mountain.  
 Monstrum, a monster.  
 Montanus, belonging to a  
 mountain.  
 Mordeo to bite.  
 Morigeror to obey.  
 Moriger obedient.  
 Morior to dye.  
 Mors, death.  
 Mortalis, Mortal.  
 Mos, a manner, a custom.  
 Motus, a moriou.  
 Moveo, to move.  
 Mox, by and by.  
 Mu.  
 Mugilis a Mullet.  
 Mula, a Mule.  
 Mulceo, to cherish or assuage.  
 Malgeo, to milk.  
 Mulier, a Woman.  
 Mulsim, Metheglin.  
 Multijugis or multijugus of  
 divers kinds manifold.  
 Multiplico to multiply.  
 Multo or multor, to punish.  
 Multus much.  
 Munia, charges or duties.  
 Municipium, a privileged  
 Town, a Corporation.  
 Munificus, bountifull.  
 Munus, a gift.  
 Mus, a Mouse.  
 Mutatus, changed.  
 Mutuo, to lend.  
 Mutuor, to borrow.  
 N.  
 Nam & Namq; for.  
 Nuncior, to get.  
 Naris, a nostrill.  
 Nascor,

## N

## N

Naſcor, to be born.  
 Nata, a Daughter.  
 Natales, the flock or family  
 whereof one cometh, the  
 ſolemnizing of the birth-  
 day.  
 Natalis, belonging to the  
 birth-day.  
 Natalitia, Feaſts upon the  
 birth-day.  
 Nato, to ſwim.  
 Nata, by birth.  
 Natus, born.  
 Nauci, of a triſte, of a sur-  
 thell.  
 Navis, a Ship.  
 Nanſco, to loath.  
 Nauta, a Mariner.  
 Ne.  
 Ne, leaſt that.  
 Nebula, a Cloud.  
 Nec, neither.  
 Neceſſe, needfull.  
 Neceſſarius, neceſſary.  
 Negligo, to neglect.  
 Neco, to kill.  
 Necne, whether or no.  
 Neſtar, the Drink which the  
 Gods are ſaid to drink,  
 Honey.  
 Neſto, to lye.  
 Nedium, not only, much  
 leſſe.  
 Neſarius, wicked.  
 Neſas, wickedneſſe.  
 Negligens, negligent.  
 Negligentia, negligentia.  
 Negotior, to traffique.  
 Nempe, to wit.  
 Neo, to ſpin.  
 Nepos, a Nephew.  
 Nequam, a lead fellow.  
 Nequaquam, by no means.  
 Neque, neither.  
 Nequis, left any one.  
 Neſcio, Not to know.  
 Neſcius, ignorant.  
 Neve, nor.  
 Neuter, neither.  
 Neutiquam, not at all.  
 Nex, Death.  
 Nexo, to knit.  
 Ni.  
 Ni, unleſſe but that.  
 Nideo, to ſhine.  
 Nigor, black.  
 Nigredo, blackneſſe.  
 Nihil, nothing.  
 Nihilum, nothing.

Nil, nothing.  
 Nimio, too much.  
 Nimis, too much.  
 Ninius, too much.  
 Ningo, to ſnow.  
 Niſi unleſſe.  
 Nicor to endeavour.  
 Nix, ſnow.  
 No.  
 No, to ſwim.  
 Nobilis, Noble.  
 Nobiliſcum, with us.  
 Nocco, to hurt.  
 Nocti, by night.  
 Nodus, a knot.  
 Nolo, I will not.  
 Noma, eating ſores.  
 Nomen, a name.  
 Nominati, by nam.  
 Nominor, to be named.  
 Non, no.  
 Nona, the Nones of a  
 month.  
 Nondum, not yet.  
 Nonnullus, ſomebody.  
 Norma, a rule.  
 Noſco, to know.  
 Noſter, ours.  
 Noſtrapte, by our own.  
 Noſtras, of our own Country.  
 Nota, a note or mark.  
 Notro, to mark or note.  
 Novem, nine.  
 Novenus or Nonus, the ninth.  
 Novus, new.  
 Nox, night.  
 Nu.  
 Nabo, to marry.  
 Nucleo, to cover or hide.  
 Nudiſterius, three daies a-  
 go.  
 Nudo, to make bare.  
 Nudus, naked.  
 Nullus, none.  
 Num, whether.  
 Numero, to number.  
 Numerus, a number.  
 Nummus, money.  
 Nunc, now.  
 Nuncio, to tell, or declare.  
 Nuncupor, to be named.  
 Nundinum, a Fair.  
 Nunquis, if any one.  
 Nuper, of late.  
 Nuperus, late.  
 Nuptize, a Marriage.  
 Natus, a daughter in law.  
 Nuiquam, no where.  
 Nux, a nut.

## O

## O.

Ob.

Ob, for.  
 Obdo, to ſet againſt.  
 Obedio, to obey.  
 Obco, to under go.  
 Obviſcor, to forget.  
 Obnoxius, guilty.  
 Obſequor, to obey.  
 Obſervans, Dutifull.  
 Obſoleo, to grow out of uſe.  
 Obſtulo, to hinder, to be a-  
 gainſt.  
 Obtempero, to obey.  
 Obviam, in the way.  
 Obvius, meeting in the way,  
 coming againſt.  
 Oc.  
 Occaſio, an occaſion.  
 Occino, to ſing to, or againſt  
 another.  
 Ocum, leaſure.  
 Occulo, to hide.  
 Occumbo, to fall down, to  
 dye.  
 Occuſo, to be in the way, to  
 run, to reſiſt.  
 Oculatus, full of eyes, ſharp-  
 ſighted.  
 Odi, to hate.  
 Odium, hatred.  
 Of.  
 Offendo, to offend, or hurt.  
 Offendor, to be offended.  
 Officio, to hurt.  
 Officium, an office, or duty.  
 Oat, oh, oe, enough.  
 Olim, in times paſt.  
 Omnino, altogether.  
 Omnis, every one.  
 Onero, to burthen.  
 Onuſus, burthened.  
 Op.  
 Oprio, to cover, to hide, to  
 ſup.  
 Opes, riches.  
 Operto, to help.  
 Opparo, to join.  
 Operioſe, ſtay for.  
 Opportunitas, opportunity.  
 Opior or Oporor, to Cater  
 or provide meats, ſo Ob-  
 ſono.  
 Optime, very well.  
 Opus, a work.  
 Opas indec. need, or needfull.  
 Or.

## P

Or.  
Orbis, the world, any round thing.  
Orbo, to deprive.  
Ordior, to begin.  
Organum, an instrument.  
Orior, to rise.  
Oro, to entreat.  
Ortus, a rising, a birth.  
Of.  
Osculor, to kisse.  
Ostiatum, door by door.  
Ostium, a door.  
Ov.  
Ovar, he triumpheth.  
Ovis, a sheep.

## P.

Pa.  
Pacificor, to bargain.  
Pœnitent, it repenteth me.  
Pagella, a little page.  
Pagina, a page, or the side of a leaf in a book.  
Palam, openly.  
Palumbus, a stock-dove.  
Paluster, belonging to the fens.  
Pampinus a vine-branch.  
Pando, to spread abroad.  
Pango, to joyn, to sing, to fasten or drive in.  
Panicum, Millet.  
Panis, bread.  
Pantices, Flaxes of the belly, sores in a horses neck.  
Par, like, equall.  
Parapherna or Parapernalia, the Bride-wain.  
Parco, to spare.  
Patens, a parent.  
Parentalia, Banquets at the funerals of Ancestors.  
Pareo, to obey.  
Paries, a wall.  
Pariter, likewise.  
Particeps, a partaker.  
Participo, to partake of.  
Participium, a participle.  
Parſ, a part.  
Partio, to divide.  
Particio, a division.  
Partus, a birth.  
Parturio, to desire to bring forth.  
Parum, a little.  
Parvus, little.

## P

Pasco, to feed.  
Pascua, pastures.  
Pascua, a pace.  
Pateo, to lie open.  
Pater, a father.  
Paternus, father-like, or belonging to a father.  
Patior, to suffer.  
Patrisso or patrizo, to imitate the father.  
Patro, to commit.  
Patrocinor, to defend.  
Paucus, few.  
Paveo, to tremble, or be afraid.  
Pavidus, fearfull.  
Paulatim, by little and little.  
Pauper, poor.  
Paupero, to make poor.  
Paupertas, poverty.  
Pax, peace.  
Pe.  
Pecto, to kemb.  
Pectus, the breast.  
Pecunia, money.  
Pecus-udis, Cattle, though Pectus itself be seldom read in the Nominative case.  
Pecus-oris, Cattle.  
Pedester, a foot-man.  
Pedetentim, softly.  
Pedo, to break winde backward.  
Pedor, the stink of the feet.  
Pejero, to forswear.  
Pello, to drive away.  
Pelvis, a basin.  
Penates, household gods.  
Pendeo, to hang.  
Pendo, to pay, to weigh.  
Penes, in ones power.  
Penis, a mans yard.  
Penitor, to goe onward.  
Penitus, thoroughly.  
Pennus & Pennus, all kinde of victuals.  
Pemmia, penny, need.  
Per, by or through.  
Perago, to finish.  
Peramo, to love heartily.  
Percello, to strike.  
Percontor, to ask.  
Percutio, to smite.  
Perdinus, past grace, lost, undone.  
Perdo, to lose, to kill.  
Perendinus, the next day after to morrow.  
Perfidia, treachery.

## P

Perndus, treacherous.  
Pergo, to go on.  
Pergracor, to riot.  
Periculosus, dangerous.  
Peritus, skillfull.  
Perlego, to read through.  
Pernotius, hurtfull.  
Perosus, hated.  
Perpetior, to suffer.  
Perpetim, unceasingly.  
Perpetro, to commit.  
Perplexo and Perplexor, to entangle.  
Perspicuus, plain.  
Persuadeo, to persuade.  
Pertadet, it irketh me very much.  
Pertaxus, wearied.  
Pertinax, obstinate.  
Pertineo, to appertain.  
Petracto, to hand thoroughly.  
Pervicax, stubborn.  
Pervius, passable.  
Pes, a foot.  
Pestime, very ill.  
Pessundo, to undo.  
Pestis, the plague.  
Petax, asking.  
Peto, to ask.  
Ph.  
Phaselus, agalliot.  
Phoenix, a phœnix.  
Pi.  
Piger, slow.  
Piget, it irketh me.  
Pilus, an hair.  
Pinaster, a wilde Pine.  
Pingo, to paint.  
Pinto, to bake.  
Pinus, the pine-tree.  
Pio, to purge sinnes, to appease by sacrifice.  
Piper, pepper.  
Piscis, a fish.  
Pium, pease.  
Pissio, to sip.  
Pivota, a nutle.  
Pius, godly.  
Pixis, a box.  
Pl.  
Placeo, to please.  
Plane, plainly.  
Plagz, nets.  
Plango, to lament.  
Plaudo, to clap hands for joy.  
Plebs, the common people.  
Plecto, to punish.  
Plenus, full.

## P

Pleo, to fill.  
 Phico, to fold.  
 Plus, more.  
 Po.  
 Poculum, a cup.  
 Poema or Poematum, a poem.  
 Poeta, a poet.  
 Poetaster, a meddling poet.  
 Pomum, an apple.  
 Pr.  
 Præ, before.  
 Præbeo, to afford.  
 Præcedo, to go before.  
 Præcepto, head-long.  
 Præcordia, the midriff.  
 Præcurro, to run before.  
 Præditus, endowed.  
 Prædo, a robber.  
 Præeo, to go before.  
 Prælego, to read before.  
 Prælior, to combat.  
 Prælucco, to shine before.  
 Præminio, to excell.  
 Præpono, to set before.  
 Præpositio, a Præposition.  
 Præp, a forety.  
 Præsepe, foretelling.  
 Præsepe or Præsepis, a stable,  
 a stall &c.  
 Præsciens, fore-knowing.  
 Præsens, present.  
 Præstans, performing or ex-  
 celling.  
 Præstigia, juggling.  
 Præsto, to perform.  
 Præsto, at hand.  
 Præsum, to be over.  
 Præter, besides.  
 Præterea, Moreover.  
 Præterquam, besides that.  
 Prævenio, to prevent.  
 Prævertor and Prævertor, to  
 get before, to overtake, to  
 do a thing before another.  
 Prævious, that goeth before.  
 that leadeth the way.  
 Præustus, burned at the  
 point.  
 Prædeo, to dine.  
 Præhendo, to lay hold of, to  
 catch.  
 Premo, to presse.  
 Presbyter, an Elder.  
 Pridie, the day before.  
 Primæ the chief praise, the  
 prick and prize.  
 Primas, a Magistrate or chief  
 Governor of a place.  
 Primitivæ, the first-fruits.

## P

Primò or Primum, first.  
 Primores, Noble men.  
 Primus, the chiefest.  
 Principium, a beginning.  
 Prior, former.  
 Prius, to deprive.  
 Pro, for.  
 Probrum, a reproachfull act.  
 Probus, honest.  
 Procaz, shamelesse, malapert  
 lawey, wanton.  
 Procello, to strike.  
 Proceres, the Governours.  
 Procerus, tall.  
 Procio, to break off.  
 Proclivis, ready to fall, lean-  
 ing downward, bent, in-  
 clined to.  
 Procinbo, to lie down.  
 Procurro, to run forth.  
 Prodigio, to spend lavishly.  
 Prodigus, prodigall.  
 Prodo, to beav.  
 Proferis, to speak abroad, to  
 foretell.  
 Profecto, truly.  
 Profectus, to go.  
 Proficio, to profite.  
 Profeitor, to professe.  
 Profugio, to fly away.  
 Profugus, a fugitive.  
 Profusus, lavish.  
 Profundus, deep.  
 Progredior, to go before.  
 Proh, alas!  
 Prohibeo, to forbid.  
 Proles, an off-spring.  
 Prologus a fore-speech, pre-  
 face, prologue.  
 Prominco, to hang over.  
 Promitto, to promise.  
 Promo, to draw.  
 Pronepos, a Nephews son.  
 Prohuba, a Brides maid she  
 that dresseth the Bride.  
 Propago, a race a stock.  
 Propago, to propagate, to  
 make to spread.  
 Propet, nigh.  
 Propello, to drive away.  
 Propensum, almost.  
 Propero, to make haste.  
 Prophanus, prophane.  
 Propheta a prophet.  
 Propino, to drink to.  
 Propinquo, to approach.  
 Propinquus, Neer.  
 Propola, an huckster.

## Q

Propono, to propound.  
 Proprior, neerer.  
 Propter, for.  
 Propulo, to drive away.  
 Proxus, altogether.  
 Prospici, on of spring.  
 Prosequor to follow.  
 Proslito, to skip over.  
 Prosper & Prosperus, fortun-  
 ate, luckie.  
 Prostem, to prolie.  
 Protervus, toward.  
 Proximus, nearest.  
 Prudens, wise.  
 Prudentia, wisdom.  
 Prurio, to itch.  
 Pl. & Pa.  
 Psallo, to sing.  
 Pudenda, the privy mem-  
 bers.  
 Pudet, It ishameth.  
 Puer, a boy.  
 Puertix, childe-hood.  
 Pugillaris, that fillethe the  
 hand.  
 Pugillares, a Table-book.  
 Pugna a fight.  
 Pugnax, contentious.  
 Pugnus the fist.  
 Pulcher, fair.  
 Pulto, to knock off.  
 Pulvis, dust.  
 Pumex, the pumice-stone.  
 Pungo, to prick.  
 Punio, to punish.  
 Puppis, the stern of the ship.  
 Purius pure.  
 Pus corruption.  
 Pusio, a little childe.  
 Q.  
 Qua, which way.  
 Quadrigæ, four horses draw-  
 ing in a cart.  
 Quadrangus, Belonging to a  
 cart with four horses.  
 Quadrupulus, almost 4. years  
 old.  
 Quadrifrem, a Ship with 4.  
 Oars.  
 Quadruplex, four-fold.  
 Quæro, to seek.  
 Qualis, of what sort.  
 Qualiscunque, of what sort  
 soever.  
 Quando, when.  
 Quandocunque,

## Q

Quandoque, whensoever.  
 Quandoquidem, for as much as.  
 Quamquam, Although.  
 Quantus, how much.  
 Quantumvis, how great soever.  
 Quare, why?  
 Quartus, the fourth.  
 Quasi, as it were.  
 Quasillus or Quasillam, a little basket.  
 Quatenus, to the end that, for as much.  
 Quater, four times.  
 Quaterni, four by four.  
 Quatio, to shake.  
 Quatuor, four.  
 Que, and.  
 Quo, to be able.  
 Quercus, an Oak.  
 Querela, a complaint.  
 Quoror, to complain.  
 Quæstor, an Officer among the Romanes.  
 Quæstus, a lamentation.  
 Qui, he which.  
 Quia, because.  
 Quibuscum, with whom.  
 Quicum, with whom.  
 Quicunque, whosoever.  
 Quidam, a certain one.  
 Quidem, truly.  
 Ques, rest.  
 Quilibet, any body.  
 Quiesco, to rest.  
 Quin, why not, because that, also, nay for all that.  
 Quincunx, five ounces.  
 Quini, five in number.  
 Quinisco, to nod.  
 Quinq; five.  
 Quinquennis, five years old.  
 Quinquies, five times.  
 Quintuplex, five-fold.  
 Quippe, because.  
 Quis, who?  
 Quisnam, who? which?  
 Quispiam, somebody.  
 Quisputas, who trowest thou?  
 Quisq; every one.  
 Quisq; uilia, the sweepings of an house tray.  
 Quisquis, who ever.  
 Quisvis, who thou wilt.  
 Quo, whither.  
 Quoad, untill.  
 Quoad adv. to far, so much as conj. because, as touching that.

## R

Quomodo, how.  
 Quoniam, because.  
 Quoq; also.  
 Quot, how many?  
 Quoteni, how many? to what number?  
 Quoties, how often.  
 Quotidie, daily.  
 Quotquot, as many as.  
 Quotplex, How many fold.  
 Quotas, of what number.  
 Quotu quiq; how many for ever of what order forever.  
 Quotq; how farre, how long.  
 Quam, whereas, although, because that.  
 Quamprimum, as soon as.

## R.

Rabies, madness of a Dog.  
 Radio, to shine.  
 Rapax, greedy, ravenous.  
 Rapio, to snatch.  
 Rarum, a rake.  
 Rancio, to be hoarse.  
 Ravis, to roarin.  
 Re, a.  
 Rebells, Rebellions.  
 Recino, to sing again.  
 Reclamo, to cry against.  
 Rectus, right.  
 Recubo, to lie down.  
 Recula, a matter of no weight, a small thing.  
 Reddo, to restore.  
 Redimo, to redeem.  
 Redintegratio, a renewing.  
 Refello, to refute.  
 Refert, to relate.  
 Refert, it mattereth much.  
 Refertus, replenished.  
 Refrigo, to resist to gain say.  
 Regina, a Queen.  
 Regno, to reign.  
 Regnum, a Kingdom.  
 Rego, to rule.  
 Regulus, a little ring.  
 Rejicio, to reject.  
 Relego, to read again.  
 Relego as, to remove, to send away.  
 Reliquia, reliques.  
 Relector, to struggle.  
 Remetior, to measure again.  
 Reminiscor, to remember.  
 Remitto, to remit.  
 Remunero, to reward.

## R

Ren, the kidney.  
 Reno, to refuse.  
 Reor, to suppose.  
 Repango, to listen again.  
 Reperimus, I find.  
 Repeto, to find.  
 Repetundarum, rather Repetundæ, Res or Pecuniæ being understood. So that it is not a Dipote but a Uespective in the singular number, and signifies Tribes, Exactions which by the Law were to be brought again. See Voss. de Anal. lib 1. p. 235.  
 Replico, to reply.  
 Repo, to creep.  
 Reportia, drinkings, potations, meeting of friends to banquet in way of merriment.  
 Reprehendo, to blame.  
 Repugno to resist.  
 Repugno to prick again.  
 Requiro, to require.  
 Res, a thing.  
 Resisto, to resist.  
 Retono, to found again.  
 Respondendo, to answer.  
 Ret, publica, the Common-wealth.  
 Reipno, to refuse.  
 Restis, an halter.  
 Reistuo, to restore.  
 Retalio, to do like for like.  
 Rete, a net.  
 Retracto to revoke a thing.  
 Reversus, reverent.  
 Revertor & Revertor, to return.  
 Reus, guilty.  
 Rex, a King.  
 Rh, a.  
 Rictor, a Rhetorician.  
 Rhetorica, Rhetorick.  
 Ri, a.  
 Ripa, a bank.  
 Ridco, to laugh.  
 Ringo & Ringor to grin.  
 Rivalis, a rival.  
 Rivas, a River.  
 Ro, a.  
 Robur, an Oak.  
 Rodo to gnaw.  
 Ros, the dew.  
 Rostra, a Pulpit.  
 Ru, a.  
 Rubco to be red.  
 Ruber, red.  
 Rudens, a cable.  
 Rudis,

## S

Radis, rude.  
Rado, to bray.  
Rumpo, to break.  
Ruo, to fall.  
Rus, the Country.  
Ruta, rue.

## S.

Saccarum, sugar.  
Sacer, Holy.  
Sacerdos, a Priest.  
Sacro, to dedicate.  
Sape, often.  
Sagax, wise, prudent, quick of sense.  
Sagis, to perceive quickly.  
Salla, to season with salt.  
Sal, salt.  
Salio, to skip or leap.  
Salla, to season with salt.  
Salto, to leap.  
Saltum, by leaps.  
Salus, a Forrest.  
Saluber, wholesome.  
Salve, God save you.  
Salvia, sage.  
Salus, health.  
Salutaris, healthfull.  
Sancio, to establish.  
Sahe, truly.  
Sanguis, blood.  
Sapiens, wife.  
Sapio, to be wise.  
Sarcio, to patch.  
Sarago, to be busie about a thing.  
Satio, to fill, to satiate.  
Satio a sowing.  
Satis, enough.  
Satisdo, to put in sufficient security for performance of Covenants.  
Satinis, better.  
Saturo, to glut.  
Sancio, to wound.  
Sancius, wounded.  
Scabo, to scratch.  
Scalpo, to scrape.  
Scavo, to climate.  
Scateo, to flow, or burst out, as water out of a narrow place.  
Scaturio, to run over.  
Scelus, a wickedness.  
Scilice, forthwith.  
Scindo, to cut.  
Scio, to know.

## S

Scitor, to enquire.  
Scopa, a Beslime.  
Scorpio, a Scorpion.  
Scortum, a Harlot.  
Screo, to spit.  
Scribo, to write.  
Scrobs, a ditch.  
Scuta, old rags.  
Scutum, a buckler.  
Sculpo, to engrave.  
Scutatus, like a Target.  
Sca  
Se, himself.  
Secale, Rye.  
Secus, lesser, later.  
Seco, to cut.  
Sector, to follow.  
Secundo, secondly.  
Secunditas, to make prosperous.  
Secundum, high by, next after.  
Secundus, second, prosperous.  
Secum, with himself.  
Securis, an ax.  
Securus, secure.  
Secus, otherwise.  
Sed, but.  
Sedenim, bat.  
Sedeo, to sit.  
Sedes, a seat.  
Sedile, a seat.  
Sedulo, diligently.  
Seges, standing corn.  
Semel, once.  
Sementis, seed sown, sowing time.  
Semet, himself.  
Semis, half a farthing.  
Senatus, the Senate.  
Senedus, old age.  
Senex, an old man.  
Senio, the sixe-point.  
Sensim, by little and little.  
Sentio, to feel.  
Sensis, a thorn.  
Sertim, apart.  
Sepelio, to bury.  
Sepio, to hedge.  
Seps, a venomous worm.  
Sequo, to follow.  
Seis, himself.  
Seisquipes, a foot and an half.  
Sex, six.  
Sextus, the sixt.  
Si, if.  
Sibilus or Sibulum, an hissing.  
Sic, so.

## S

Sicubi, if in any place, if at any time.  
Sicut, even as.  
Sido, to sit down, to light upon.  
Sigillum, a seal.  
Signum, a sign.  
Siler, a winny.  
Silex, a flint.  
Siligo, fine wheat, or rie.  
Similis, like.  
Similiter, in like manner.  
Simplix, simpl, single.  
Sims, flat-nosed.  
Sin, but if.  
Sinapi, Mustard seed. so Sinapis.  
Sine without.  
Singultio, to sob.  
Singultus, a sobbing.  
Sinister, pertaining to the left hand, unlucky.  
Sino, to suffer.  
Siquidem, for truly, for because, sith that.  
Siquis, if any.  
Siler, a princepe.  
Sisto, to make to stand, to present to bring before.  
Sitis, thirst.  
Sitio, to thirst.  
Situs, the setting or standing of any place, mouldiness.  
Sivo, or.  
So.  
Soboles, an offspring.  
Socius, a fellow.  
Socordia, sluggishness.  
Socors, slothfull.  
Sodalis, a fellow.  
Sol, the sun.  
Solca, a sea-fish (which some think is) a Mufele.  
Soleo, to be wont.  
Sollicitus, carefull.  
Solim, a throne.  
Soleo, to comfort.  
Solstitium, the solstice.  
Solv, to pay.  
Solus, the ground.  
Solus, alone.  
Solutus, loose.  
Somnus, to sleep.  
Sono, to sound.  
Sopio, to bring sleep.  
Sopor, sleep.  
Sorbillo, to sup often.  
Sorbeo, to sup.  
Sordus, filch.



## S

Sortis, lot fortune.  
 Sospes, safe.  
 Spargo, to sprinkle.  
 Spator, to walk abroad.  
 Species, a shape, a form, a shew.  
 Specio, to beh. Id.  
 Specus, a den.  
 Spemax, that despiseth.  
 Sperno, to scorn.  
 Spes, hope.  
 Splen, the spleen.  
 Spolia, to spoil, to rob.  
 Spondeo, to betroth.  
 Sponsalia, betrothings, contracts.  
 Spontis, of ones own accord.  
 Spuo, to spit.  
 Stabilis, stable.  
 Statim, presently.  
 Statio, a station.  
 Stativa, a fortified Camp abiding in one place.  
 Statuo, to appoint.  
 Status, a state or condition of things.  
 Sterilis, barren.  
 Steruo, to throw down, to strew.  
 Sternuo, to sneeze.  
 Sterto, to snore.  
 Stabium, a white stone found in silver mines, Antimony.  
 Strips, the root of a tree.  
 Sto, to stand.  
 Strepo, to make a noise.  
 Strideo & Strido, to make a noise, to gash.  
 Strigilis or Strigil, an Horsecomb.  
 Stringo, to binde.  
 Strio, to make rabers or channels in timber or stone.  
 Struo, to build.  
 Studeo, to study.  
 Studium, study.  
 Studiosus, studious, desirous.  
 Sultuloquus, one that speaketh foolishly.  
 Su.  
 Suadeo, to counsel.  
 Suavio or Suavior, to hiff sweetly.  
 Suavis, sweet.  
 Sub, under.  
 Subdo, to put under.  
 Subeo, to undergo.  
 Suber, the Cork tree.  
 Subin & Subinde, anon, forth,

## S

with, afterwards ever and anon, now and then, incontinent, after.  
 Subitaneous, hasty, on a sudden.  
 Sublego, to read slightly, to steal away privily, to substitute.  
 Subiellia, Benches on which Judges late in Courts.  
 Subsidior, to help.  
 Subinim, to be under.  
 Snoter, under.  
 Subvenio, to relieve.  
 Succenleo, to be angry.  
 Succenturio, to fill up the number of the band.  
 Successor, he that cometh in anothers place.  
 Succino, to make a soft noyse, to sing a Base or Tenour.  
 Sudo, to sweat.  
 Suefco, to accustome.  
 Sufficio, to suffice.  
 Suggillo, to defame.  
 Sugo, to suck.  
 Sulphur, brimstone.  
 Salsus for si vultis, if you will.  
 Sum, to be.  
 Summus, chiefe.  
 Sumo, to take.  
 Suo, to sow.  
 Supte, of his own.  
 Supellex, Household stuffe.  
 Super, above.  
 Superbis, pride.  
 Saperi, the higher powers, the Gods.  
 Supernè, from above.  
 Superfedeo, to let passe, to leave.  
 Superstes, he that surviveth.  
 Supersum, to remain.  
 Supiaus, careless.  
 Suppedito, to give sufficiently, to furnish with, to supply.  
 Suppetitæ, aid.  
 Suppetit, it is in readines.  
 Supplico, to beseech.  
 Supra, above.  
 Surgo, to arise.  
 Surtipio, to snatch away privily.  
 Sursum, upwards.  
 Suspicio, to suspect, to look up to, to have in admiration.

## T

Suspicio, to conjecture, to suppose.  
 Sy.  
 Sylva, a wood.  
 Sylvestre, woody, wild.

## T.

## Ta.

Tabellarius, a carrier of Letters.  
 Tabes, a Consumption; so Tabo, an aptore.  
 Taceo, to be silent.  
 Tæda, a Torch, a wedding.  
 Tædet, it liketh.  
 Tam, as, as well.  
 Tamen, yet.  
 Tametsi, although.  
 Tango, to touch.  
 Tanquam, as it were.  
 Tantum, only.  
 Tantummodo, onely.  
 Tantus, so great.  
 Te.  
 Teges, a course blanket, a coverlet.  
 Tellus, the earth.  
 Temet, thy self.  
 Temperantia, temperance.  
 Templum, a Temple.  
 Tempori, in time.  
 Tempus, time.  
 Tenax, holding fast.  
 Teneo, to hold.  
 Teaus, untill, up to.  
 Ter thrice.  
 Teres, long and round like a pillar, smooth.  
 Tergeo, to wipe.  
 Terni, three.  
 Ternio, the troy.  
 Tero to weare.  
 Terra, the earth.  
 Terreo, to affright.  
 Terrens earthy.  
 Tertius, the third.  
 Teruncius or Teruncium, a small Coyn of 3 ounces, a Farthing.  
 Testis, rough places.  
 Testis, a Witnes.  
 Testor, to call to witnes, to witness.  
 Tete, thy self.  
 Teter, foul, stinking.  
 Texo, to weave.  
 Theta, a greek letter so called,  
 Thomas



## T

Thorax, the breast, a breast-plate.

## Ti.

Tigillum, a little rafter.

Tignum, a rafter.

Timeo, to fear.

Timidis, fearfull.

Tumor, feare.

Tingo, to dye colour.

## To

Togatus, gowned.

Tollo, to take up.

Tondeo, to clip, to sheare.

Tonitru, thunder.

Tono, to thunder.

Torqueo, to wrest.

Torques or Torquis, a collar, a chain.

Torreo, to roast, to tost, to broyl.

Torreo, a fire-brand.

Tot, so many.

Totidem, just so many.

Toties, so many times.

Totus, the whole.

## Tr.

Tracto, to handle.

Traho, to draw.

Traduco, to bring, to turn, to translate, or slander.

Tramo, to twine over.

Trans, over.

Transcurro, to run over.

Transco, to passe over.

Translego, to read over.

Trecenti, three hundred.

Tremio, to tremble.

Trepidus, fearfull.

Tres, three.

Tribuo, to give.

Tribus, a tribe.

Trica, trifles.

Triceps, three-headed.

Tridens, a Trident or instrument with three teeth.

Triduum, the space of three daies.

Triens, a small Coin about the value of a Farthing.

Triennis or Triennalis, that hath three years.

Triga, a cart drawn with three horses.

Triginta, thirti.

Trimus, of three years.

Triplex, threefold.

Tuicemis, a Galley with three oars.

Tristis, sad.

## T

Triticum, Wheat.

Trivium, a place where three waies meet.

Triumvir, a certain Roman Officer so called.

Trudo, to thrust.

Truncus, a Log.

## Tu.

Tu, thou.

Tutor, to defend.

Tuipie, thou thy self.

Tum, when both.

Tumescit, black and blew swellings in the flesh by blowes.

Tumulus, a little hill, a grove.

Tunicatus, coated.

Tuopte, of your own accord.

Tuor, to behold.

Targeo, to swell.

Turpis, foul.

Turno, a Tower.

Tuins, the cough.

Tuus, thine.

## Ty.

Tyrannis, Tyrannie.

## V.

Vaco, to be empty.

Vacuus, empty.

Vado, to goe.

Væ, Woe to.

Vaser, crafty.

Valde, very much greatly.

Vale, farewell.

Valen, to be able, to be in health.

Validus, strong, valid, sturdy, in good health.

Valve, two-leaved doers.

Vannus, a van.

Varicosus, having the veins swollen up.

Vario, to vary.

Vartix, a crooked swelling vein in the body.

Vasculis, a surety.

Vas-asis, a vessel.

Vates, a Prophet.

## U.

Uber, plentifull.

Uiber, a pap, a teat, an udder.

Ubi, where.

Ubiuncq, or Ubiubi, where soever.

Ubi libet or Ubivis, where so.

## V

ever you will.

## Ve.

Ve a Conj. enclitick and signifies Or.

Vexigal, tribute.

Vexis, a dore-bar.

Veho, to carry.

Vel Or.

Vellifico & Vellifico, to hoise up sail.

Vello, to pull.

Vellus, a fleece.

Velus & Velatus, as like as.

Vendo, to sell.

Veneo, to be sold.

Veneror, to worship.

Venio, to come.

Venando, to sell.

Ventus, the winde.

Ver, the Spring-time.

Verber, a stripe.

Verbunq, word.

Vetor, to feare.

Vergilix, the seven Stars.

Vergo, to decline.

Vendicus, that speaketh truth.

Vermis, a Worme.

Vero, truly.

Vero Conj. but indeed.

Verro, to brush to sweep.

Verto, to turn.

Versus, towards.

Veru, a spit.

Verrum, but.

Veruntamen Nevertheless.

Vetus, true.

Viscor, to eat.

Vesper, the evening.

Vesper, late in the evening.

Vestras of your Country, stock or sect.

Veto, to forbid.

Vetus, o'd.

Vexo, to vex.

## Vi.

Vicium, street by street.

Vicies, twenty times.

Vicinus, near, a neighbour.

Viciis, of course, time, place, chance.

Victor, to live by eating.

Vidus, sullen, &c.

Viduo, to see.

Videor, to seem.

Viduo, to deprive.

Viduus, bereft, a Widdower.

Vico, to binde.

Vigecies, twenty times.

Vigilix,

## V

Vigilia, Watching.  
 Vigilio, to watch.  
 Vilis, vile, naught, cheap.  
 Vinacea, the kernels or seeds  
 in Grapes.  
 Vincio to binde.  
 Vinco to overcome.  
 Vinculum, a bond.  
 Vindemio, to gather Grapes.  
 Vindicta, the assertion of Li-  
 berty.  
 Vinum, Wine.  
 Vio, to goe a journey.  
 Vir, a Man.  
 Virga, a rod.  
 Virginea, Virgin-like.  
 Virginitas, Virginity.  
 Virum, Man by Man.  
 Virtus, Virtue.  
 Vis, force.  
 Viscum, birdlime.  
 Viso, to visit.  
 Visus, the sight.  
 Vita, life.  
 Vitio, to corrupt, to infect, to  
 deflowre.  
 Vitiare, vice.  
 Vitrum glasse.  
 Vitula, a Calfe.  
 Vituperio, to blame.

## U

Vivo, to live.  
 Vix, scarce, hardly.  
 Ull.  
 Ulicifcor, to revenge.  
 Ullus, any one.  
 Ullimus, the last.  
 Ultra, beyond.  
 Una, together.  
 Unde, from whence.  
 Ungo, to annoynt.  
 Unguis, a nayle.  
 Univerſe or Univerſum, gene-  
 rally.  
 Unus, one.  
 Unusquisq, every one.  
 Vo.  
 Voſcum, with you.  
 Voco, to call.  
 Volo, to be willing.  
 Volacer, swift.  
 Voluntas, the will.  
 Valvo, to fold, to roll.  
 Volupe, pleasant.  
 Vomer or Vomis, the Culter  
 of a Plow-share.  
 Vomo, to vomit.  
 Voveo, to vow.  
 U.  
 Urbs, a City, a Town.  
 Urgeo, to urge.

## Z

Uſ.  
 Uſq, untill.  
 Uſus, uſe.  
 Ut.  
 Ut, that.  
 Uter-ra-tum, which of the  
 two?  
 Uter or Uterus, a womb, a  
 belly.  
 Uterq, both.  
 Uti, that.  
 Utis, profitable.  
 Utinam, would to God.  
 Utor, to uſe.  
 Utpote, because, as ſeeing it  
 is ſo.  
 Vu.  
 Vulgus, the common people.  
 Ux.  
 Uxor, a Wife.

## Z.

Zelus Zeale.  
 Zinziber, Ginger.



# A Table of Proper Names contained in this Book.

A.

B.

C.

**A** *Calisto*, The Daughter of King *Acrifus*, *Danae* *Acragus* or *Agragus*, an Hill in *Sicilie*: Also a City and a River of the same Name in the same Country.

*Alia*, A River in *Phosia* arising from the *Cruftonian* Mountains.

*Alpes*, High Hills dividing France from Italy.

*Amylex*, A City in Italy Another in *Peloponnesus*. Also a certain People.

*Anglia*, England.

*Antioch*, The Wife of *Hector*.

*Anchises*, The Father of *Aeneas*.

*Anna*, The Name of divers Women.

*Arabs*, an Arabian

*Aravia*, A River in *Francia*.

*Argos*, A City in Greece.

*Aspinus* One of the Towns in *Aspinus* in Italy.

*Ataxata* A City of *Armenia* by the River *Araxis*.

*Asia* One of the four parts of the World: the other three being *Africa*, *Europe* and *America*.

*Arbona*, The City *Athens* in Greece.

*Arvenus*, A Lake in *Campania*.

*Arvis*, The Name of divers Romans.

B.

**B** *Acchus*, The God of wine.

*Babylonia*, A City in *Scythia*: Also a Province in the same Country.

*Batis*, A River in Spain.

*Baux*, A City in *Campania*.

*Bibracte* A Town in France called *Beaune*.

*Bucephalus*, The Name of *Alexander's* Horse.

*Bjrrait*, The Name of a Servant in *Troice*.

C.

**C** *Cave* A City of *Helvetia* *Caus*, The Name of divers Romans.

*Cales* A Town of *Naples*.

*Cannus* A Town in *Apulia*

*Cervania* Hills on the borders of *Epirus*.

*Chalybion*, A Gulfe of the *Sicilian* Sea.

*Christus*, Christ, that is to say annointed.

*Cicero*, The Name of the famous *Italy* the Roman Orator.

*Clemens*, The Name of divers men. *Clemens*.

*Clio* The Name of a Muse, of which there were Nine:

*Calliope* the 1, *Clio* 2, *Erato* 3, *Thalia* 4, *Melpomene* 5,

*Terpsichore* 6, *Euterpe* 7, *Polyhymnia* 8, *Urania* 9

*Cneus*, The Name of many Romans.

*Colosse*, A Town of *Phrygia* near *Laodicea*.

*Cressa* A Woman of *Greece*; also an Haven of *Caria*.

*Cunax*, A City in *Campania*.

*Cyclops*, A Gyant with a round Eye in the midst of his forehead: Three of them are famous among the Poets

*Evans* *Steropes* and *Polydemon* whom the Poets teign to be the servants of *Plutonian* and help him to make

*Jupiter's* thun lerbolts.

*Cymbus*, A Name given to

*Apollo* from the Hill *Cynus* where *Apollus* and *Diana* were borne.

*Cypria* a Woman of the Island *Cyprus*

*Cyprus* An Ile in the *Carpathian* Sea.

*Cythera*, A City of *Cyprus*: also an Island between *Perseus* and *Greece*.

D.

**D** *Decius* the Name of divers Noble Romans.

*Deiphobe*, The Daughter of *Glaucus*.

*Delos* A Name given to *Apollus* from the Isle *Delos*

*Dido* Queen of *Carthage*.

*Dindymus*, An Hill in *Phrygia* called *Idus*.

*Dryas*, A Wood-nymph.

E.

**E** *Evacuum*, York.

*Esquize* A certain Hill.

*Erethra* A City of *Asia*.

*Euphrosyne* One of the three Graces, *Aglaia* and *Thalia* being the other two.

*Eurus*, The East-wind.

F.

**F** *Flavia*, The Name of a Countess God.

*Florathia*, Pea, dedicated to *Flora* Goddess of Flowers.

*Formia*, A City of *Campania*.

*Fusus*, The Name of a Roman Consul.

## G.

**Gades**, An Island belonging to Spain, called *Calis*.  
**Gallia**, France.  
**Gargara**, The top of the high Hill *Ida*: also a Town of the Name under this Hill.  
**Gediv**, The Name of a City.  
**Georgica**, Virgils Poem of Husbandry.  
**Glaucus**, the Son of *Hippolytus*: The Name of divers other men.  
**Græcia**, A Grecian.  
**Græcia**, The Graces. See *Erpiphoria*.

## H.

**Hæctor**, The Son of *Priam* King of *Troy*.  
**Hipparchus**, *Æolus* Nephew to *Hippes*.  
**Hispal**, The City *Sevil*.

## I.

**Inachus**, The Daughter of *Inachus* King of the *Argives*.  
**Isaurus**, An Hill in *Thrace*.  
**Juno**, Sister and Wife to *Jupiter*.  
**Jupiter**, Chief of the Heathen Gods. Son to *Saturne*.  
**Juvenalis**, A Roman Poet.  
*Juvencal*.

## L.

**Læchæsis**, One of the three Deities, *Atreus* and *Clatho* being the other two.  
**Læcon**, One of *Læconia*. Region of *Peloponnesus*.  
**Lelaps**, A Dog in *Orbit*.  
**Leucæsis**, One of *Æneas* his Companions.  
**Liberals**, Feasts dedicated to *Bacchus*.  
**Lodi**, A Town in *Italy*.  
**Londrum**, London.

## M.

**Mænatus**, An Hill in *Arcaha*.  
**Mars**, The God of War.  
**Messicus**, An Hill in *Campania* abounding with Vines.  
**Maurus**, A Moor.  
**Mecæna**, A Noble man of *Rome*, Patron to *Horace*, from whom every bountyfull favourer of Scholars is called a *Mecæna*.  
**Melibæus**, A feigned Name given to a Shepherd in *Virgil*: signifying taking care or charge of Kine.

## N.

**Nar**, A River: one of this Name falls into *Tyler*, another comes from *Dalmatia*, a third rises out of the Mountain *Pyrcellus*: a fourth runs in *Dalmatia*.  
**Nerine**, the Daughter of *Neptunus* God of the Sea.  
**Nomades**, People in *Scythia* and elsewhere: so called of their feeding of Cattle.

## O.

**Ops**, The Daughter of *Cælon* and *Vesta*, and Wife to *Saturnus*.  
**Opis**, A Nymph of *Diana*'s.  
**Opus**, A City in *Locria*.  
**Orpheus**, A Musician of *Thrace* Son of *Apollo*.

## P.

**Pæagus**, A Promontory of *Thrace*.  
**Paxisy**, The City Paris in France, called also *Latetia*.  
**Pæira**, A City in *Achaia*.  
**Pelides**, *Achilles*, Son to *Peleus*.  
**Peleus**, Son of *Æacus*.  
**Pergamus**, A City of *Asia*.  
**Peris**, A Persian.  
**Petrus**, Peter.

## Q.

**Phæra**, A Town in *Thessaly*.  
**Philippi**, A City in *Thessaly*: another in *Thrace*.  
**Phæbe**, *Diana*.  
**Phæoe**, The Name of a Cretan Maid.  
**Plataea**, A City of *Bæcia*.  
**Plato**, The Name of a famous Philosopher.  
**Plautus**, The Name of a Comedian.  
**Prænestæ**, A City of *Italy*.  
**Proius**, The King of *Troy*.  
**Pythia**, Playes and Games in honour of *Apollo*.

## Q.

**Quintus**, A Name to many Romanes.

## R.

**Raphaël**, The Name of an Angel.  
**Reate**, A City of *Umbria*.  
**Rome**, Rome.  
**Romanus**, A Roman.  
**Rindæ**, A Town of the *Saleutines* near *Brundisium*, where the Poet *Ennius* was born.

## S.

**Salvianus**, *Salvian*, a mans Name.  
**Samos**, A Samite an inhabitant of *Apuntium* in *Italy*.  
**Sædis**, A City of *Lydia*.  
**Sergius**, the Name of divers Roman Consuls.  
**Servius**, The Name of divers Roman Nobles.  
**Socrates**, The Name of a Philosopher.  
**Sophocleus**, Belonging to *Sophocles* the Tragedian of *Athens*.  
**Soath**, An Hill in *Italy*.  
**Sporus**, The Name of some Romanes.  
**Sulmo**, A Town of *Italy*, famous for *Orpheus*' birth.  
**Symphogades**, Two Rocks (some

## S

(some say Islands) near the  
 Straits of Bosphorus.  
*Syracusa*, A City in Sicily.  
*Syrtes*, Quick sands on the Ly-  
 bick shore.  
*Syssa*, A City in Pannonia.

## T.

*Taurus*, A Promontory of  
 Lacedaemon in Peloponnesus.  
*Tauris*, Hell, as the Poets  
 feign.  
*Targetus*, An Hill in Laco-  
 nia.

## T

*Thebae*, Thebes, a City of Boe-  
 otia.  
*Thermopylae*, A Mountain in  
 Greece.  
*Thespie*, A Town of Boeotia  
 under the Mountain He-  
 licon.  
*Thorius*, A mans Name.  
*Tibur*, A City of the salines  
 in Italy.  
*Titus*, The Name of a Ro-  
 mane Emperour, Son to Ve-  
 spasian.  
*Troas*, A Country in Asia the  
 lesse.

## V

## V.

*Veii*, A City of Hetruia in  
 Italy.  
*Venetia*, The City Venice in  
 Italy.  
*Venus*, The Goddess of Love.  
*Vulcanus*, The God of Fire.

## X.

*Xenophon*, A Philosopher  
 of Athens, and Scholar  
 of Socrates.



*An Appendix of Greek Words added to  
the Table.*

A.

- A** Brotonites, Αβροτονίταις, Wine made of suthern wood: of the male gen understanding εινος.
- Abinthites, Αβινθίταις, g. 2 of the first declension as the former. Wine made of wormwood
- Abyssus, Αβυσσος, i. g. though properly an Adjective, as αβυσσος λιμνη, Lacus sine fundo: An Abyss or bottomlesse pit.
- Adamas, Αδαμης, The Adamantion.
- Aëdon, Αιδων, A Nighungale.
- Antidoteum, Αντιδοτον, An antidote, properly an Adjective, understanding ποσις or δινος, Potio or Virtus.
- Aërus, Αιερτος, A celestiall constellation called the Bear.
- Aromatice, Αρωματισταις, Hippocras, understand εινος vinam, of the first declension.
- Attaceus, Αττακος, gen. atis, like corpus, new gen. Α flesh pie.
- Athletes, Αθληταις, A wrestler, or Athleta.
- Atomus, Ατομος, An atome or mote in the Sun, prop. 27 Adj. understanding ετια Res
- Atagen, Ατλαγνη, A Quail.

B.

- B** Alanus, Βαλανος, An Acron.
- Barbitus, Βαρβιτος, An instrument of Musick, an Harp, a Lute.
- Bombyx, Βομυξ, A silk-worm.
- Byblus, Βυβλος, Paper.
- Byssus, Βυσσος, Fine flax.

C.

- C** Acroethes, Κακόνθεσ, An ill cure, an incurable disease.
- Canon, Κανων, A rule.
- Chœnis, Χœνις, A kinde of measure.
- Chlamys, Χλαμυς, A kinde of short cloke.
- Chrysolithus, Χρυσολιθος, A Crysolite, a precious stone, understand λιθος, gemma.
- Chrysolarius, Χρυσοπρασος, i. g. A precious stone of the colour of a Leek, properly an Adj. λιθος being understood.
- Cometa, Κομήτης, A Comet or blazing star, understand ασηρ.
- Costus, Κοστος, A kinde of herb or sweet shrub.
- Crytallus, Κρυσταλλος, Crystall: It is of the m. g. among the Greeks when it signifies ice. But for a precious stone of the f. g.

Dialectus,

# An Appendix.

## D.

**D**ialectus, Διαλεκτός, f. g. referring to γλῶσση *lingua*, *A Dialect* or peculiar language of a Country.

**Diametrus**, Διαμέτρος, f. g. understanding μετρήν *linea*, *A line* which divideth any figure into equal parts, *The Diameter*.

**Diphthongus**, Διφθόγγος, f. g. *A diphthong*, it hath reference to συλλαβή *syllaba*, otherwise it is properly an Adjective.

**Dropax**, Δροπάξ, *A famous Oynment* made with pitch.

## E.

**Elephas**, Ἐλέφας, *An Elephant*.

**Eremus**, Ἐρημος, *The wilderness*, properly an Adj. understand γῆ *terra*, *A desert*.

**Erysipelas**, Ἐρυσίπτελος, n. g. *An angry boyl*, called *S. Anthone's fire*.

## G.

**Gryps**, Γρύψ, *A Gryphon*.

## H.

**Halcyon**, Ἀλκυὼν, *A King's fisher*.

**Hippocanes**, Ἱπποκάνης, n. g. properly an Adj. understand εὐνὴ, *A shrub* which if Horses eat of, it maketh them mad.

**Hydrops**, Ὑδρῶς, *The dropsie*.

**Hymen**, Ὑμὴν, *A Bride-song*. The skin that containeth the birth.

**Hyslopus**, Ὑσσώπος, *Hyssope*.

**Hyltrix**, Ὑλτρίξ, *A Porcupine*.

## I.

**Icon**, εἰκὼν, *An Image*.

**Iaspis**, Ἴασπις, *The Jasper stone*.

## L.

**Lagopus**, Λαγῶπις, *An herb called Haresfoot*. The Greek perhaps understand χορτὶς or πῶς in the signification; or else ὄπις, when it signifies a Bird bred in the Alps, having hairy feet like an Hare, and will not be tamed.

**Lebes**, Λέβης, *A Cauldron*.

**Lecythus**, Λέκυθος, *An Oyl-glasse*.

**Lynx**, Λύγξ, *A spotted wilde beast*.

## M.

**Magnes**, Μάγνης, *The Loadstone*.

**Mystax**, Μύσταξ, *The mystach*, or that part of the beard on the upper lip.

## N.

**Nardus**, Νάρδος, *Spikenard*, a kinde of shrub.

**Nepenthes**, Νεπενθής, understand φάρμακον, *A drink to drive away sorrow*.

**Nycticorax**, Νυκτικώραξ, *A night-raven*.

## O.

**Onyx**, Οὐνύξ, *An Onyx stone*.

Pzan,



# An Appendix.

P.

**P**æan, Παιὼν, *A song in the praise of Apollo or any other god.*

**Panaces**, Πανακίς, *understand παρ-μακον, Heal-all, the name of an Herb of very sovereign vertue,*

**Papyrus**, Πάπυρος, *A paper.*

**Pelagus**, Πέλαγος, *The Sea,*

**Phalanx**, Φάλαγξ, *An Army of men (placed after the Macedonian order.)*

**Phoenix**, Φοῖνιξ, *A Phoenix.*

**Phascus**, Φάσκος, *A Gallion.*

**Planeta**, Πλανήτης, *A Planet or wandering Star, understand ἀστήρ.*

**Pyrites**, Πυρίτης, *A fire-stone, a Flint.*

S.

**SAndyx or Sandix**, Σάνδυξ, *A kinde of red powder.*

**Saphirus**, Σάφειρος, *understand λίθος, A Sapphire, a precious stone so called.*

**Sardonyx**, Σαρδόνυξ, *A precious stone of the colour of mans nail.*

**Selenites**, Σεληνίτης, *understand λίθος, A stone.*

**Sindon**, Σινδών, *Fine linen.*

**Sorites**, Συρείτης, *understand συλλογισμὸς, An argument used among Logicians.*

**Styrax**, Σύεξ, *The sweet gumme called storax.*

T.

**TApes**, Τάπης, *Tapestry.*

**Topazius**, Τοπαζίος, *understand λίθος, A precious stone, a Topaz.*

Children must be taught that the word is originally Greek if there be in it y or z, or ph. ch. th. together, or end in ma, having matris in the genitive case, although there are many Greek words, which have none of these Greek letters, as is plain by this Table.

# The Appendix.

Reader,

**T**Hou wilt think perhaps ( because the Greek and Latine Grammars are not conjoynd, as at first intended ) that the ninth generall Rule concerning the genders of Greek Nouns is not sufficient ; For thy sake therefore I have added this Appendix, having a little changed and enlarged the Rule, as followeth.

9. Greek words, or such as are made<sup>h</sup> Latine, by changing <sup>i</sup>ns into a, <sup>i</sup>ne into er, <sup>i</sup>ny into en, <sup>i</sup>ns into es, <sup>i</sup>ce into or, <sup>k</sup>ov into on, <sup>l</sup>os into us, <sup>m</sup>es into es, <sup>n</sup>ov into um, <sup>o</sup>us into ys, keep their own gender ; Except *Catasta, catapulta, catarracta, charta, cochlea, costus, crypta, Balista, Gausapa, Lagopus, Margarita, Pharus*, fœminines, though they come from masculines, and *Magnes, Seps*, masculines, though in Greek fœminines.

<sup>g</sup> I mean by Greek words such as differ nothing at all from the Greek in the Nominative case at least, but only that they are written in Latine letters, as those that end in *pi, in, au, x*, which are all masculines, as *Gryps, Hydrops, Delphin, Paan, Nycticorax, Dropux, Mystax, Thorax, Phenix, Bombyx*, Except *Chanix, Phalanx*, fœminines. *Hystrix, Styra, Lynx, Onyx, Sardonyx* and *Sandyx*, doubtfuls. So are all Imp: syllables in <sup>\*</sup>*ma*, which are Neuters, and in *as* and *u* which are fœminines, except *Elephas, Adamas*, masculines, and *Artocreas, Erysipelas*, neuters.

<sup>h</sup> By such as are made Latine, I intend those which change into a Latine termination, as well in the Nominative as in other cases, whereof the following instances are sufficient witness.

<sup>i</sup> Masculines, as *Cometa, Planeta, Croter, Attagen, Lichen, Hymen, Abretonites, Absinthites, Aromatis, Pyrites, Selenites, Sorius, Lebes, Tapes, Rhetor*, &c.

It is not necessary that this Rule be committed to memory by beginners. And 'tis sufficient that the elder Boyes learn it only without book, and not the rest which are added for explanation.

Some originally greek degenerate into latine words as *lyena*: But such as end in *ps, in, on, ma*, as and is are purer greek than the rest which follow.

<sup>\*</sup> As *Torna*.

<sup>k</sup> Mas.

## The Appendix.

\* Some say all in *Icon*, \* *Aedon*, which are feminines

*edon* are feminines.

\* *Methodus*, *Synodus*, *Exodus*, *Periodus*.

† Masculines, as *Python*, *Canon*, except *Halcyon*, *Sindon*,

‡ Masculines, as *Prologus*, Except *Arctus*, *Balanus*, *byblus*, *byssus*, *Lecythus*, *Nardus*, *Papyrus*, and the Compounds of \* *o-nodus*, and those that refer to substantives of the feminine gender, as *Abyssus*, *Antidotus*, *Atomus*, *Crystallus*, *Chrysolythus*, *Chrysopraxus*, *Diametrus*, *Dialectus*, *Disphthongus*, *Eremitus*, *Hysopus*, *Sapphirus*, *Topazius*, which are feminines; *Barbitus*, and *Phaselus*, doubtful; and *Pelagus* a neuter.

§ Neuters, as *Panaet*, *Nepenthes*, *Hippomanes*, *Cacochus*, according to the fourth general Rule of the Greek following.

|| Neuters without exception, according to the fourth Rule below,

° Feminines, as *Chlamys*.

The rest which are not known by this ninth Rule, you shall easily know by their signification or termination, according to these four generall Rules.

1. The first is all one with the first of the Latines.

2. The Names of Windes, Moneths, Rivers, are masculines.

3. The Names of Countries, Cities, Islands, Ships, Trees and Fountains are feminines.

4. All Fruits of Trees, all that end in *ov*, all Imparsyllables in *es*, *us*, *os*, *er* and *op*, with all Aptotes, are neuters.

Thus, ingenious Reader, for thy sake, who perhaps hast no Teacher, have I taken this pains. I know all men are not of one minde, and in some of these words the Learned are of different Opinions: I cannot say I have no Error. Non licet nobis esse tam beatos, only I am not in love with Error or my own Opinion. The Apologie I shall conclude with, shall be that Epigram of Ausonius, quoted by Learned Vossius;

Felix Grammaticus non est, sed nec fuit unquam,

Nec quisquam est felix nomine Grammaticus.

Aut si quis felix præter fatum exitit unquam,

Is demùm excessit Grammaticos canones.

F I N I S.



Reader,

**T**Here are not many faults in this Printed Copy, of which such as are easily discerned (as in the first page in the square, thou shalt finde consulis for consules; and in the 2<sup>d</sup> p. and 2<sup>d</sup> line, diphthongs for diphthongs, and in the 3<sup>d</sup> p. l. 11. properly for properly) I shall leave to thy care and pains, being so quickly and easily amended. But the more materiall Errors correct thus.

p. I write for page l. for line, and I do not count the Title of the Page for a line. And in m. for in the margin.

**P**Age 7. line 17 dele *Histris*. p. 8 l. 1. for Polissyllables reade such as *end*. l. 10. for *Angitis* r. *stingilis*. l. 20. for *ei* r. *i* p. 10. l. 4. for *mustus* r. *muscus*. p. 10. in mar. l. 8 for *Phy* r. *Pey*. l. 32. for *optus* r. *apine*. p. 25. l. 14. dele *Am*. p. 33. in m. l. 12. for *totum* r. *iotum*. l. 31. put *Induo* in marg. among those in the text. p. 35. l. 28. for *Aleto* r. *Alleto* p. 42. l. 14. dele comma before *Unde* p. 45. in m. l. 4. add *Instituto* to the other three. l. penult. r. *nt* for *At*. p. 47. in m. l. 4. for *manus* r. *manus*. p. 49. l. 17. for *Opportunus* r. *Opportunus*. l. 19. r. *manus* not *manus*. p. 52. l. 19 for *verus* r. words p. 54. l. penult. for *reubens* r. *vubens*. p. 61. l. 15. put *e* before *between*. l. 31. for *Curulus* r. *Curulis*. l. 33. r. *dissero* not *disero*. p. 64. l. 32. r. *Impar* syllables not *Unpara*. The Notes of the quantity of syllables are printed very imperfect, which the Reader may yet easily discern and amend.